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CONTENTS OF VOLUME XXXIV

	PAGE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS RELATING TO MARYLAND. <i>By John W. Garrett,</i>	1
A LETTER FROM SAMUEL MORSE,	40
TCHAIKOWSKY'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE. <i>By James Morfit Mullen,</i>	41
SHIPS AND SHIPPING OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MARYLAND. <i>By V. J. Wyckoff,</i>	46, 270, 349
THE SCULPTURED PANELS OF OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALTIMORE. <i>By I. T. Frary,</i>	64
STRICKER LETTERS. <i>By Alice Harris Brent,</i>	67
BOOK REVIEWS,	70, 192, 291, 366
NOTES AND QUERIES,	75, 201, 300, 372
PROCEEDINGS,	77, 205, 374
BOOK SELLERS AND CIRCULATING LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL MARYLAND. <i>By Joseph T. Wheeler,</i>	111
AUDUBON AND HIS BALTIMORE PATRONS. <i>By Robinson C. Watters,</i>	138
ROBERT MILLS AND THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN BALTIMORE,	144
JEB STUART IN MARYLAND, JUNE, 1863. <i>By George C. Keidel,</i>	161
LOGS AND PAPERS OF BALTIMORE PRIVATEERS. <i>By William D. Hoyt, Jr.,</i> . .	165
UNPUBLISHED HAWLEY-HALLEY DATA. <i>By H. T. Cory,</i>	175
LETTERS OF CHARLES CARROLL, BARRISTER,	180
MINUTES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1777,	190
ROGER BROOKE TANEY AND THE TENETS OF DEMOCRACY. <i>By Carl B. Swisher,</i>	207
WENLOCKE CHRISTISON'S PLANTATION, "THE ENDING OF CONTROVERSIE." <i>By Henry C. Forman,</i>	223
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF COMMODORE GEORGE NICHOLAS HOLLINS,	228
CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON'S LETTER DESCRIBING THE BATTLE OF BALTIMORE,	244
THOMAS BRAY AND THE MARYLAND PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES. <i>By Joseph T. Wheeler,</i>	246
"BALTIMORE'S YESTERDAYS," AN EXHIBITION AT THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM. <i>By T. Edward Hambleton,</i>	266

	PAGE
BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1686. <i>By Louis Dow Scisco,</i> . . .	284
THE LIFE OF RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON IN MARYLAND, 1867-1898. <i>By Francis Taylor Long,</i>	305
"PATOWMECK ABOVE YE INHABITANTS." <i>By William B. Marye,</i>	325
THE AMAZING COLONEL ZARVONA. <i>By Charles A. Earp,</i>	334
LETTERS OF ARCHBISHOP MARÉCHAL,	344
MATTHEW ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR CASTLE <i>vs.</i> MATHEW HOWARD OF VIRGINIA. <i>By John Bailey Calvert Nicklin,</i>	362

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XXX Years.

Also the Suns place, it's Rysing and Setting, The Length of y^e dayes & nights, And Moveable Feasts for ever. With severall other usefull Remarques Calculated for y^e Meridian of the said Provinces.

By John Seller.



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MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXIV.

MARCH, 1939.

No. 1.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS RELATING TO MARYLAND

By JOHN W. GARRETT

Sometime ago I read a paper before the P. L. Club of Baltimore on such of the books in the annexed list as happened to be in my library at Evergreen House. The present paper is an enlargement of the earlier one, recording later accessions. A previous list was sent to libraries and collectors both here and abroad from whom, almost without exception, I have received nothing but courteous and in many cases great help, without which the list would have been even farther from completion than it now is. I am particularly indebted to Miss Elizabeth Baer, librarian at Evergreen, who has worked intelligently and unsparingly over catalogues and bibliographies, and to Mr. Lawrence Wroth, formerly of Baltimore, now director of the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, in whose care are examples of more than half the titles and editions in the list. Mr. Wroth has from the beginning of my effort given me encouragement. It is hoped that anyone with pertinent information will help in the completion or at least the extension of this list by sending me whatever may serve these ends.

The Evergreen Library was made by my father, T. Harrison Garrett, and I have added to it many items since his death in 1888, particularly an important lot of seventeenth century books relating to Maryland collected by the late Mr. Willard A. Baldwin, a Baltimorean. Some of these and other later acquisitions have, I believe, come to Maryland now for the first time and here, I hope, they will always remain and be added to.

The books with which this paper deals were printed, beginning almost immediately after the founding of the Colony in 1634 up to and including the year 1700. They were printed for the most part in London, but some bear the imprints of Paris, Oxford, Amsterdam,

The Hague and other places, and a few of which copies have almost or entirely disappeared, of Annapolis. There are in all one hundred and nine titles besides different editions in the annexed list of which some fifty are in the Evergreen Library.

I am including a few books printed before there was a Maryland, namely the works of the redoubtable Captain John Smith, because his maps cover what a few years later became the third colony. Of the maps that concern Maryland there are listed eleven varieties—differing in the main only by the addition of names or arms or dates. Of Smith's *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles* no less than six editions are known, the first and last, 1624 and 1632, being in the Evergreen Library. (Almost the same dates as the first and second Shakespeare folios). The maps in these two copies are the 9th and 10th states in the list compiled by Eames. A much earlier map appears in Smith's *A Map of Virginia with a Description of the Countrey* . . . printed at Oxford in 1612. This map differs very slightly from the No. 1 of Eames' list in which it is given the number 2. It contains the dates 1606 and 1607 which do not appear on the earlier map, but it lacks Smith's coat of arms which appears on No. 3. All the earlier maps are rare.

Both Hakluyt's *Voyages* and *Purchas his Pilgrimes* give accounts of voyages to what is now Maryland during the sixteenth century but they really refer to Virginia, though sometimes they spill over the Potomac and the Upper Chesapeake. Volume four of the fine five volume set of *Purchas* which is in this library, as well as the Hakluyts of 1589 and 1600, contains a copy of Smith's map, No. 10 in Eames' list.

De Bry, in his monumental work, of which a set of the first Latin Editions of the *Great Voyages*, is in this library, also gives many accounts and descriptions of what is now Maryland.

"In 1623, Sir George Calvert, afterwards the first Lord Baltimore, obtained a patent conveying to him the lordship of the whole southern peninsula of Newfoundland, and the right of fishing in the surrounding waters. He planted a colony at Ferryland, 40 miles north of Cape Race, where he built a handsome mansion and resided with his family for many years. The French so harassed his settlement by incessant attacks that he at length abandoned it." Thus the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

But it was the climate (which the *Encyclopedia* carefully refrains from mentioning) rather than the French that induced Baltimore in 1629 to write the king complaining that the winter lasted from October to May, that half his company had been sick, and ten were dead,

and to beg for a grant of lands in a more genial country. The Charter of Maryland was the result of this petition but the first Lord Baltimore died a couple of months before it was granted.

So much for Avalon which I have included here because of its family connection with Maryland and also because of a few books written in or about Lord Baltimore's first Plantation which are in my library. One is a little book, *The Newlanders Cyre*, by Sir William Vaughan, who went to Newfoundland with Baltimore. It prescribes a "Cheepe and Newfound Dyet," for such as should go to Avalon, but either the colonists didn't use it or it didn't work, for, as we have learned above, Baltimore complained that half of his company had been sick and ten had died.

Vaughan gives recipes for Scurvy, Coughes, Feavers, Goute, Collicke and even Sea-sicknesses. His diet would hurt no one in this day for it is based on abstemiousness and moderation. It is interesting to note that Vaughan was violently anti-Papist which is perhaps a reason why he did not follow the Baltimores to Maryland. The first Lord Baltimore was a convert to Catholicism. Vaughan covers not only the body's infirmities but, in the second part of his little book, the infirmities of the mind—this part in poetry of which the less said the better. Vaughan himself admonishes his readers to "Muse on the Matter, More then the Meeter."

Robert Hayman, sometime governor of Harbor-Grace in Bristols-Hope in Britaniola, anciently called Newfound-Land, published in London in 1628 *Quodlibets*, which he describes on the title-page: "The first foure Bookes being the Authors owne: the rest translated out of that Excellent Epigrammatist, Mr. Iohn Owen, and other rare Authors: With two Epistles of that excellently wittie Doctor Francis Rablais: Translated out of his French at large."

The book is dedicated "To the Kings most Excellent Maiestie, Charles," who, amongst other titles, is given those of "Emperour of South, and North Virginia, King of Britaniola, or Newfound-Land, and the Isles adjacent, Father Fauouer, and Furtherer of all his loyall Subjects right Honourable and Worthie Plantations." It is the earliest volume of poems by an American colonial author. One of the poems printed in the book is by William Vaughan, of the *Newlanders Cyre*, who was a friend of Hayman, who dedicated to him one of his epigrams in which he mentions Vaughan's *Golden Fleece*. Three of the epigrams are addressed, in very flattering terms, to the first Lord Baltimore, Lord of Avalon in Newfound-Land, and one "To the right worshipfull William Robinson of Tinwell in Rutlandshire Esquire, come over to see Newfound-Land with my Lord of Baltamore. 1627."

The flavor of this little book may be gauged from the following quotations:

*On a Good fellow Papist, who makes no bones
to eate Flesh on Fasting dayes.*

Thou holdst, thou saist, the old Religion,
Yet I know, the Dyet best likes thee.
That which thou callst the new opinion,
I hold, yet the old Dyet best likes mee.

and

Why wiues can make no Wills.

Men, dying make their Wills: why cannot Wiues?
Because, Wiues haue their wills, during their liues.

and another

*To the right Honourable Sir George Calvert, Knight,
late Principall Secretary to King Iames, Baron of
Baltomore, and Lord of Aualon in
Newfound-land.*

Your worth hath got you Honour in your dayes.
It is my honour, you my verses praise.
O let your Honour cheerefully goe on;
End well your well begunne Plantation.
This holy hopefull worke you haue halfe done,
For best of any, you haue well begunne.
If you giue ouer what hath so well sped,
Your sollid wisdom will be questioned.

The Golden Fleece by Vaughan is another book of Avalon. It was written in Newfoundland itself "for the generale and perpetuall Good of Great Britaine." It is in three parts thus described by the author: "In the first Part I will endeouour to remoue the Errours of Religion, in the Second Diseases of the Common-wealth: And in the Third Part I will discouer the certainty of the Golden Fleece, which shall restore vs to all worldly Happiness."

The map of Newfoundland, which is often wanting, is said by Winsor to be based on Capt. John Mason's surveys, and is the earliest special representation of the configuration of that coast. Vaughan, again according to Winsor, "had in mind to set forth the advantages of his colony in print, but the booksellers convinced him that plain statements never sold, and so in a fantastic way he got up a little book, mixing truth and fiction with more quaintness than assimilation, which gives the present reader scarcely more satisfaction than it afforded the wandering minds of his own day, who could feed on whimsicalities enough nearer home." That is a very good measure

of the book. There are a few bare mentions of the Lord Baltimore's plantation.

Of the books specifically Marylandia the earliest is probably the printed *Charter*, though it bears no date. The Charter was granted in 1632. The original Charter has disappeared and there are only three copies known of this printing, one of them fortunately belonging to Mr. Griswold, of Baltimore.

Next in date comes *A Declaration of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land, nigh upon Virginia: manifesting the Nature, Quality, Condition, and rich Vtilities it contayneth*. The only known copy of this is in the archives of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster but Mr. Baldwin caused a facsimile to be published in Baltimore in 1929 to which Mr. Wroth wrote an introduction. This *Declaration* is as it were a promotion tract got out to induce adventurers to go to the new colony. It is generally supposed to have been written by Father Andrew White, the Apostle of Maryland, who accompanied the expedition, and may be counted as the earliest printed description of our state. Mr. Wroth has fully and very clearly described this *Declaration*, its origin and contents, in his introduction to Mr. Baldwin's reprint mentioned above and I shall not go further into it except to quote a few paragraphs which show pretty well what its author was driving at. To go on this voyage he says is "An intentment so full of Christian honor, making men Angels who undertake it, as never more noble Enterprise entered into English hearts." (He was quoting what St. Gregory had said so long before: "Non Angli sed Angeli.") "The Ayre, serene and gentle, not so hot as Florida, and old Virginia, nor so cold as New England, but between them both, having the good of each, and the ill of neither." There are name-lists of trees and plants, of birds and beasts and especially of fish. The reason for the great abundance of fish in the Chesapeake and Delaware bays is "for that the North-east Wind blowing ever constant from the Canary Isles, rolles the Ocean and the fish with it into Mexico-Bay, where finding no passage South or West, is forced up North with a strong current [we call it now the "Gulf Stream"] and sweepeth along with great shoales of Fish, by the Coast of Florida, Virginia, Mary-land, New England and New-found-land, which fleeing the Whales, who feed upon them, make to the land and take the Protection of shallower waters. . . ."

It is a very readable little book. In a footnote the adventurer is informed that the Lord Baltemore, who sails in September next, on his ship the *Arke of Mary-land* of "about 400 Tunne," sits in his office in Bloomsberry at the upper end of Holboyne in London, where

he "hath good advantage to assist" the would-be adventurer in "those things, by reason of the many Provisions hee maketh both for himself and others. . . ."

After the *Declaration* follow in 1634 and 1635 two *Relations*. Of the first only two copies are known, one in the John Carter Brown Library and the other in the British Museum, but there was in Mr. Baldwin's collection a manuscript copy of the first which is now here. The earlier one describes "the successefulle beginnings of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land" and "the conditions of plantation propounded by his Lordship for the second voyage intended this present yeere, 1634." Of the *Relation* of 1635 the British Museum has three copies, The New York Public Library two and there are perhaps nine others known including the one in the Maryland Historical Society, which lacks the map, and the two here, one of which, alas, also lacks the map. The text consists of 56 pages the last 4 of which are missing from one of the Evergreen copies. This is followed by a reprint of the *Charter of Maryland* covering 25 pages—the second printing of that document. Besides an account of the first settlement at St. Maries, the 27th day of March, 1634, this little book has excellent chapters describing the lay of the land and its climate, the "Commodities which this cuntry affords naturally," or "that may be procured in Maryland by industry" including Orange and Limon trees, lately planted "which thrive very wel." "And if there were no other staple commodities to be hoped for, but Silke and Linnen (the materialls of which, apparently, will grow there), it were sufficient to enrich the inhabitants." There are chapters on the Indians and on the rules and regulations laid down by the proprietor and for the provisions for Ship-board, for Trade, House, Husbandry, for Fishing and Fowling and on the choice of servants.

It also is a very readable little book and I recommend it in this day as worth reading. The fee, or whatever the proper word is, for the grant of Maryland, as written in the *Charter*, was "two Indian Arrowes of these parts, to be delivered to Our Said Castle of Windsor, every yeare on the Tuesday in Easter weeke." Are any of these interesting arrows still preserved at Windsor? I am afraid not for in answer to an inquiry by Chief Judge Bond, the Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, after a careful search, wrote that no trace could be found at Windsor of any of them.

For several years after 1635 there were, so far as I know, no books or pamphlets about Maryland printed. In 1642 Thomas Lechford, the first Boston lawyer, wrote his *Plain Dealing; or, Nervves from New-England*—an important contribution to New England's his-

tory. This book has a special value in being one of the few of any consequence of its time not written by a Churchman nor from the Churchman's point of view. There is only one short sentence referring to Maryland, "neare to that [namely Virginia] is Maryland, where they are Roman Catholiques, they say."

There is another edition of 1644, composed of the sheets of the first edition of *Plain Dealing*, but with a new title-page: *New-Englands Advice to Old-England*. It contains the same scant reference to Maryland and is far rarer than the first edition.

In the same year was printed in London *A Short Discoverie Of the Coasts and Continent of America* by William Castell. It opens with a reprinting of the author's Petition of 1641 to the Parliament, "for the propagation of the Gospell in America" with the Ordinance of 1643 in answer to it.

The book gives descriptive chapters of the colonies from Newfoundland to Florida and of the West Indies, English, French and Spanish, and includes also Mexico and Guiana. At the end he writes: "The Southerne Description of America (God permitting) shall shortly be set forth in another book." But this never appeared. There is really no direct reference to Maryland, but in the Virginia chapter we are told of the Chesapeake and the Patowomeke—"a very wide and deepe River" as well as of the Pawtunxt, "the Inhabitants whereof on either side cannot bring into the field above two hundred men." The Sasquesahanoxs, "who lye most Northerly about two miles from the grand River Chesepeacke, are Giants in comparison of us; that other, as the Wickocomacks are Dwarfs, though for the most part they are of a competent stature, borne white, but turning tawny by continuall painting of themselves."

In 1646 appeared *A Moderate and Safe Expedient to remove Jealousies and Feares, of any danger, or prejudice to this State, by the Roman Catholics of this Kingdome, and to mitigate the censure of too much severity towards them*. This tract is very rare. Aside from the copies at Mendham College, London, the John Carter Brown Library at Providence and this one at Evergreen there is no other copy known.

The tract consists of two parts, one a plea that Catholics be allowed to sell their property in England and emigrate to Maryland and the other a series of questions and answers tending to refute objections that seem to have been made to the granting of the charter. Though the printed volume is dated 1646, Lathrop Harper who has written about it, is led to believe that the second part may have been written much earlier, perhaps by Father Richard Blount, Provincial of the

English Society of Jesus, who is known to have acted as adviser to Lord Baltimore in the furthering of his venture in its early stages. Indeed, as Harper notes, while the *Moderate and Safe Expedient* describes a place and government in being, the *Objections Answered* speak of it, particularly in the last paragraph, as a colony not yet established. Sometimes it was not easy to persuade adventurers to adventure. "For divers Malefactors in this Kingdome, have chosen rather to be hanged than to goe into Virginia, when upon that condition, they have bin offered their lives, even at the place of Execution. . . ."

Three years later, in 1649, appeared: *Virginia Impartially examined, and left to publick view* by William Bullock, Gent. It is addressed to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey and the Lord Baltimore (this time spelt with a second "a" instead of the usual "e" and the rare "o" of those days and the "i" of ours).

Bullock had never been to America but he had read about it and talked with ships' captains who had made the voyage and he came to the conclusion that it was a fair country rottenly governed. He devised a scheme for a government to cure the "disease" as he calls it and elaborated his fancy over more than a third of the pages of his book. The rest is advice to adventurers how to out-fit themselves and how to behave when they got there, largely taken it would seem from the books of other men which he had read.

He thus describes the climate of Maryland, about which he has little else to say. "Maryland," he says, "is also very pleasant and wholesome, and is further Northerly . . . whence it is, that some men, in the months of June, July, and August, finding their constitution of body not so well agreeing with heat, retyre themselves in those months to Mary-land, which is but twelve hours passage by Boat from Virginia, and there enjoy perfect health, although sick when they left Virginia."

In 1651 appeared Gardyner's *A Description of the New World*. From the North West Passage, not then discovered, down the coast from Newfoundland to Florida, through the West Indies, through New Spain from Mexico all the way to the Straits of Magellan, Gardyner roams. In his chapter on Maryland he has nothing new to say. He thought it "likely to be a flourishing Country."

The struggles between Lord Baltimore and the Puritans, growing out of the overthrow of monarchy and civil war in England led not only to some pretty fighting in Maryland including the seizure and plundering of the capital at St. Mary's, but to the production of several books of great interest in the history of the state. Only one of

them is in the Evergreen Library. It is called *Virginia and Maryland, or, The Lord Baltimore's printed Case, uncased and answered*. It was printed in London in 1655 and was a very natural attempt at refutation of the *Lord Baltimore's Case, Concerning the Province of Maryland* which had appeared two years before and of which a rare copy is in the New York Public Library.

Winsor says of the 1653 pamphlet that, "although written by Lord Baltimore, or under his direction, it is a temperate and reliable statement," and of the answer of 1655, that "it is of value in giving a full statement of the Puritan side of the controversy." Besides the arguments against Lord Baltimore this pamphlet gives the proceedings in Parliament in 1652 relating to Maryland, copies of the instructions to the commissioners for the reducement of Virginia and Maryland, forms of oaths to be administered in Maryland, petitions to Bennet and Claibourn, the "Commissioners of the Common-wealth of England, for Virginia and Maryland" from the inhabitants of Severn river and of the North-side of Patuxent, the commissioners' answers thereto; as well as copies of other documents important to the history of our State.

A curious piece came from Paris in 1655. It is entitled *La Descente des Anglois en l'Isle Espagnole, avec ce qui s'est passé en la Province de Mariland dans l'Amérique*. . . . It is in the form of a news-sheet, a common means of publication and has "late news," or as one might say "flashes" from various countries of the Continent and Scotland. The Maryland item however gives it its title and its importance to us. It has to do with the troubles of 1655—the Protestant uprising—and it is most interesting that any account of them should have been printed so promptly in Paris. Maryland is spelt with an "i" in the title but with a "y" in the body of the work and Baltimore is spelt with an "i"—the first time I have come across it in its modern spelling.

The news relating to Maryland may be translated as follows: "Captain Stone, commandant for the Lord Baltimore in the Province of Maryland in America, having joined with the other councillors of his Lordship and a few soldiers, in Anne Arundel County, to arrest those who refused to obey him, there was a fierce fight between them, from which not more than five of Captain Stone's party were able to escape, all the others being killed or made prisoners, amongst them William Eltonhead, Esquire, who was shot together with Messrs William Lewes and Legal."

In the same year was printed *Babylon's Fall in Maryland* by Leonard Strong. There are copies in the British Museum and the Boston

Athenaeum, and the Church copy, but not one here. But the answer to it, John Langford's *A Just and Cleare Refutation* of that "false and scandalous pamphlet" is in the Evergreen Collection. This is a long diatribe against Strong's *Babylon*, but it does not seem worth while to quote from one without the other. It contains in addition a Law of Maryland concerning Religion and a Declaration concerning the same and several other reprints. It is part of the bitter religious difficulties of the time that all of us, if we ever knew about them, have long forgotten. Langford received from Lord Baltimore a gift of 1500 acres as a reward for writing the *Refutation*.

There are two editions of *America: or An exact Description of the West-Indies: More especially of those Provinces which are under the Dominion of the King of Spain*, anonymously published in London in 1655 and 1657. One would not expect much about Maryland under such a title and indeed there is but a bare mention of the "Commission granted to Sir George Calvert, made Lord Baltimore in Ireland, to possess and plant the Southern partes thereto, [namely of the Dutch claims], lying towards Virginia, by the name of Maryland; and to Sir Edmund Loyden [Plowden] to plant the Northern parts towards New-England, by the name of Nova-Albion: Which makes the Dutch the second time seem willing to compound; and for the summe of two thousand and five hundred pounds, they offer to be gone, and leave all they had there."

A remarkable book but equally of slight Maryland interest is by Sir Ferdinando Gorges: *America Painted to the Life*. Besides A Description of New England and a Narration of the Advancement of the Plantations there, which is really Edward Johnson's *A History of New-England*, better known as *VVonder-working Providence of Sions Savior*, this compilation includes the "History of the Spaniards Proceedings in America and their Conquests of the Indians," with a horrible picture of their cruelty towards the Indians, "from Columbus his first Discovery, to these later Times." The only direct mention of Maryland is that "on the west side of the great *Virginia Bay*, there lyeth a Province called *Maryland*, on the North side of the River *Patomuck*, and divided from *Virginia* by the said River."

The next book on my list is another contribution to the religious difficulties. It is Francis Howgill's *The Deceiver of the Nations Discovered and his Cruelty Made Manifest*. . . . It was printed in London in 1660 and was to be sold "at the sign of the Bull and Mouth, near Aldersgate." It is very wordy and very long. The cases of sufferings described pertaining to Maryland are taken word for word from *For the King and Both Houses of Parliament*, a

Quaker tract of the same year, a copy of which is in the John Carter Brown Library. Howgill himself never visited America but was much stirred up over the persecution here of the Quakers about this time. Mr. Wroth considers this an important Maryland book, generally overlooked by students and collectors.

Four years before it was written the Council had remonstrated that Quakers had declared that "they were to be governed by Gods lawe and the light within them and not by mans lawe . . . and that they principles tended to the destruction of all Government." Whatever the persecutions may have been, and there is little doubt that Protestants and Catholics and Quakers didn't always get on well together even in this sweet land, it is interesting to read in Andrew's *History of Maryland* that the noted Quaker, Wenlock Christison, who had been lashed and imprisoned and starved in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the Plymouth Colony and in what is now New Hampshire, and could not find contentment even in Roger William's Rhode Island, finally, some years after Howgill's book appeared, settled down in Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore, where he lived at his ease, and was even elected, as were other Quakers, to the Maryland House of Burgesses.

The first 13 pages of Howgill's book are devoted to denunciations of the Devil—The Deceiver of the Nations, and of Babylon and her evil works as exemplified both in Europe and Maryland. Later pages are given over to "a declaration of the Sufferings of Thomas Thurston, and other friends, whilst they were in the Province of Mariland, and also the losse of Goods and Lands of many of the inhabitants in that Province, By order from Sicilia Baltamore and his officers, in the year, 1658. and 1659." and of another "Declaration of the Sufferings of the Inhabitants of the Province of Mariland in Virginia." They recount the fines and whippings "because they could not swear," that is take the oath, and would not train for or serve in the militia. They must have been a good deal of a nuisance, these Quakers, but that they were badly treated now and then for their conscience sake seems evident.

The First Part of *New England Judged* by George Bishop appeared in 1661, the Second in 1667. "This," quoting from the Church Catalogue, "is a work of great historical importance in connection with the Quaker persecutions in New England." The two parts contain nearly 350 pages of vivid denunciation of brutal treatment in Massachusetts, especially in "Your Metropolis of blood, the bloody Boston," with long details of whippings, brandings and executions and with letters from the sufferers and their friends. The

author contrasts these cruelties with the kind treatment of Quakers in parts of Europe, particularly in the dominions of the Grand Turk, and with the safe-passage and care often given them by the Indians in America especially the Susquehanocs. There are a few unimportant references to Maryland, chiefly indicating that there was less persecution in that Province.

In 1669 appeared a little tract of only five pages by Nathaniel Shrigley, *A True Relation of Virginia and Mary-land*, "Published by Allowance," with the usual lists of birds and beasts and trees and crops and so forth. It is not of much importance except to a bibliophile.

The largest tome in all this series is John Ogilby's *America* which includes not only the English provinces but the *vast Empires of Mexico and Peru and a brief Survey of what hath been discovered of the Unknown South-Land and the Arctick Region*. Ogilby was as he describes himself "His Majesty's Cosmographer, Geographick Printer, and Master of the Revels in the Kingdom of Ireland" and his book was brought out by the Author in London in 1671. It is dedicated to "the Right Worshipful the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Mercers," and here Ogilby describes himself as "Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London."

The part relating to Maryland covers nine pages and there is besides a map of the Colony. Ogilby gives an outline of the history of the Province, and accounts of its soil and products and a great deal about the Indians. There are he says "Sundry Sorts of Singing Birds, whereof one is call'd a *Mock-Bird* because it imitates all other birds; some are red, which sing like Nightingales, but much louder [rather a compliment to our Cardinal!]; others black and Yellow, which last sort excels more in Beauty than tune, and is by the *English* there call'd the *Baltemore-Bird*, because the Colours of his Lordship's Coat of Arms are black and yellow." This is a sumptuous book with many beautiful maps, engraved portraits of the great discoverers, views of the chief cities and of the aborigines and their customs.

Three editions, of which the first is in the Evergreen Library, of a *Recueil de divers Voyages fait en Afrique et en l'Amérique . . .* were published in Paris in 1674, 1680 and 1684. The African part contains a Description of the Empire of Prester-John, but much more than half the book is given over to the West Indies of which some 220 pages are devoted to Barbados alone. This leaves little for the rest of America. The part describing the English Colonies on the mainland covers only some 25 pages, but these enclose a map

of Virginia, Mariland and New England. To Maryland are given three and a half pages whose contents seem to be translated straight from Blome.

John Speed's Atlas, called *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, came out in London in 1676. It is a beautiful piece of work in folio, with handsome engraved titles and dedication, 96 maps with descriptive and historical text. The greater part of this work consists of maps of the English Counties—it was the second atlas of county maps to appear—but the earlier editions, beginning in 1611, did not contain the American maps, two of which show Maryland—one with northern Virginia, and the other with New England, New York and New Jersey. Eight Maryland counties are named on the map and two more in the text, as well as the Baltimore Town on the Bush river and Baltimore Manor in Cecil County. The description of Maryland covers a full page in two columns. "Cresentia" Speed writes "was the name first in designation of this Countrey; but it being left to his Majesty at the time of his signing of the Bill, to give it what denomination he judged fittest: he was pleased in honour of his Royal Consort Queen Mary, to erect it into a Province by the name of Mary-land." The text does not differ in any essential from many others.

Three editions of le Sieur Dassié's *Description Générale des Costes de l'Amérique* were published at Rouen in 1676 and 1677 and at Le Havre in 1680. The coasts, countries and islands from Canada to Patagonia and on the Pacific from the Straits of Magellan to California are described in some detail. "Maryland," he says, "is divided by the Chosopeak Gulf. The country is low for the most part but has some charming little hills." The soil is fertile. The province is divided into ten counties, the names of which are all familiar to us except one Betancor, which he places between Ann Arundel and Calvert. Obviously this must be a bad misprint for Baltimore!

Ste. Maries, he says, is the largest town, the port for all commerce and the residence of the principal officials of the province.

1685 was a year prolific in Maryland books. Nathaniel Crouch, under the pseudonym of Robert Burton, sent forth the first edition of his *English Empire in America*. Chapter VIII, "A Prospect of Mary-land," is chiefly concerned with the Indians, their gods and ceremonies. The paragraph devoted to the land, its inhabitants, its history and government contains nothing original. There is a map showing Maryland confined to the Eastern Shore.

In the same year appeared George Scot's *The Model of the Gov-*

ernment of the Province of East-New-Jersey in America printed at Edinburgh. This book is said to have led nearly two hundred persons to embark in September 1685 for East-New-Jersey on the *Henry and Francis*, a name, as one historian states, which deserves as permanent a position in the annals of New Jersey as does that of the *Mayflower* in those of Massachusetts. It is easy to see why no one who read it came to Maryland for this is what the author has to say: "I have also Travelled in *Maryland*, I cannot but say it is a good Countrey, but its possessed with a Debauched, Idle, Leasie People, all that they Labour for is only as much Bread as serves them for one Season, and als much Tobacco as may furnish them with Cloaths, I believe it is the worst improved countrey in the world; for the *Indian wheat* is what they trust to, and if that fail them they may expect to starve."

Apparently also in 1685 appeared a very attractive little book: *An Almanack for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland* by John Seller, and to be "Sold by the Author at the Hermitage in Wapping, London." Its twenty-four pages are all finely engraved not printed—it contains two maps of Virginia and Maryland—one covering a third of a page and the other two pages. The counties of Maryland are named and also the town of Baltimore (that is the Old Baltimore on the Bush river which was once upon a time the county seat of Baltimore County and has long since disappeared), Baltimore Manor, then in Baltimore County, now, at least its site, in Cecil, Darlington, Arondelton, Herington, Pascattoway, Plum Point, Warrington, Calverton, Bristol, Herrington and St. Maries on the Western Shore and Cecilton, Worldend, Lancford, St. Michels, Oxford, Trips, Catharin, Somerset and Swansecut on the Eastern Shore. Nearly all of these have long since given up the ghost. I have never been able to find out anything about this little book or to trace another copy.

In 1672 and 1678, was published by Richard Blome: *A Description of the Island of Jamaica; With the Other Isles and Territories in America, to which the English are Related*. . . . Besides the West Indies, this book has chapters on Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-England and New-Found-Land.

The Maryland chapter covers ten pages and is accompanied by a map dedicated to the second Lord Baltimore. Maryland was then bounded on the South by Virginia, "(from which it is parted by the River Patowmeck, whose Southerly bank divides the Province from Virginia;) on the East, the Atlantic Ocean, and Delaware-Bay; on the North, New-England, and New-York, formerly part of New-England, lying on the East side of Delaware-Bay; and on the West,

the true Meridian of the first fountain of the River Patowmeck. The country is very healthful, the Soyl is Rich and Fertile, their is Competent stock of ready mony, both of English, Forreign, and his Lordships own Coyne." This last item is an exaggeration. As a matter of fact, Cecilius had caused silver shillings, sixpences and groats to be struck in England in 1659 but they are all so rare today that it is generally believed they were never even brought over to the colony and, if they were, that they circulated there in the smallest numbers. There were no other Maryland coins until Chalmers struck his silver pieces at Annapolis in 1783. "The Inhabitants," Blome continues, "being in number at present about 16,000 have begun the building of several Townes, which in few Yeares 'tis hoped may come to some perfection; as Calverton, Herrington, and Harvey-Town, all Commodiously seated for the benefit of Trade, and conveniency of Shipping, but the principal Town is St. Maryes, seated on St. Georges River, being beautified with divers well-built Houses, and is the chief place or scale of Trade for the Province, where the Governour his Lordships Son and Heir, Mr. Charles Calvert hath his House, and where the General Assembly, the Provincial Courts are held and Publique Offices kept; but at present the said Governour doth reside at Mattapany, about 8 miles distant where he hath a fair and pleasant House."

The Blome of 1678 does not add anything to the first edition except a fine engraved portrait of Admiral de Ruyter and a map of Barbados. Rather incongruously, some twenty pages on *The Present State of Algiers* appear with a long list "of the Ships brought in and destroyed by the Alger Corsayres." It was not until many years later, in 1804, that we went to war with the Dey of Algiers, and pretty well broke up this practice, in so far at least as American ships were concerned.

Richard Blome wrote other books, or perhaps it were more correct to say, edited editions of his first one, under other titles. There is *The Present State of His Majesties Isles and Territories in America*, which in so far as Maryland is concerned adds nothing of importance to the descriptions mentioned above. But there is a new portrait of James the Second, and many new maps. There is even a French translation of 1688, purporting to have been printed at Amsterdam. Of this there is an uncut copy in the original paper wrappers at Evergreen.

A good deal of what Blome wrote seems to be taken from Ogilby who perhaps took it from others who had been more directly in touch with the Province, though much of Ogilby's account does not appear in any of the earlier books at Evergreen.

I shall not go into the religious charges and counter-charges that fill up so many of the early Maryland books, except to note, perhaps, what seem to me particularly interesting items, especially from the bibliographical viewpoint.

In 1688 James, the Catholic King, had fled his Kingdom and in the next year the Protestant William and Mary came to the throne and in that same year William Nuthead, the first printer in Maryland, printed at the City of St. Maries *The Declaration of the Reasons and Motives For the Present Appearing in Arms of Their Majesties Protestant Subjects in the Province of Maryland*. Nuthead's books have all disappeared, but this one was reprinted in London in the same year. It contains a good deal of the hyperbole—especially the religious hyperbole—of those days. The authors cite many grievances and punishments inflicted on them; the disloyalty of the Maryland government to the new King and Queen, and declare that they have taken up arms "to Preserve, Vindicate, and Assert, the Sovereign Dominion, and Rights, of King William and Queen Mary, to this Province."

John Burnyeat, "Eminent and Faithful Servant of Christ" made a visit in 1671 to 1673 to several of the English Colonies and spent some time in Maryland. A voluminous memorial of his life and services entitled: *The Truth Exalted* was got out in London in 1691. Burnyeat in the very beginning of his travels in Maryland had "a sore Exercise . . . with one Tho. Thurston, and a party he drew after him for a while, so that both I and faithful Friends were greatly grieved, not only with his Wickedness, but also his opposition. . . ." Truth prevailed and Thurston lost his following and became "a Vagabond and Fugitive . . ." This is the same Thurston so ably defended by Howgill in his *Deceiver of the Nations* before mentioned.

There is little of the country—chiefly accounts of meetings of Friends, some of them in company with George Fox who had come up from Jamaica. One day Fox preached to a gathering of Indians for five hours, "and they were very still and quiet, and very attentive, and delighted (as we did perceive) to hear."

Other contests in these seemingly unending Quaker-Puritan polemics appear later—this time between Francis Makemie and George Keith. Makemie in 1691 wrote a catechism which Keith the next year criticised. Makemie came back in 1694. His reply (published in Boston) is recommended in a preface by Increase and Cotton Mather and others. The notice to the readers is dated at "Rehoboth in Pocamok Maryland" and the book contains, besides Makemie's

Reply, a reprint of Keith's Criticism "Delivered to Mr. George Layfield At Pocamok in Mary-land."

Some years ago I came across a sheet entitled *A Discourse how to render the Plantations on the Continent of America, and Islands adjacent; more Beneficial and Advantageous to this Kingdom*. In an old handwriting it is endorsed: "Mr. Randolph's Paper of Naval Stores to be had in America, 1697." Its chief interest to us is an address, printed at the bottom of the second page, to the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations, dated at St. Marys in Maryland, Oct. 21. 1694 and attested by Henry Denton, Cl. C.

This may be the first suggestion for the conservation of natural resources in Maryland for it is "Humbly propos'd, that the great Timber fit for His Majesty's Service growing upon His Majesty's Land not disposed of nigh the Navigable Rivers, in Virginia and Maryland, be preserved from Waste."

The Discourse recites the abundance of every kind of naval stores in the Colonies and the address from St. Marys calls upon their Lordships "please to give us one years notice to prepare, and please to propose to us such Methods of Dealing, and of Payment . . . as may encourage us to employ our Servants, in part to," provide the "Pitch, Tarr, Masts, Hemp, Pipe-staves and other things fit for His Majesty's Navy."

One of the few books published in Germany that may be included in this series is Francis Daniel Pastorius' *Umständige Geographische Beschreibung der zu allerletzt erfundenen Provintz Pensylvaniae*—a geographical description of Pennsylvania, published in 1700 at Frankfort and Leipzig. It consists largely of a transcription of letters from various pastors and others in Pennsylvania to their friends abroad dealing for the most part with religious conditions. Maryland together with New Jersey and Virginia is mentioned as one of the "islands" or countries bordering on Pennsylvania.

There are only two more authors on my list: Thomas Bray and Joseph Wyeth. Bray was very prolific, and no less than twenty editions of his works printed before 1701 are known.

Dr. Bray was prominent enough to get his name both in the English *Dictionary of National Biography* and in the American *Dictionary of American Biography*, and also in a little account of him all his own entitled *Publick Spirit, Illustrated in the Life and Designs of the Reverend Thomas Bray, D. D.* brought out in London in 1746, sixteen years after his death. There is even to this day a Bray Society in London. His great work as far as we are concerned grew out of his inability, as the commissary of the Bishop of London

in Maryland, to find any but poor men, unable to buy books, as missionaries to Maryland, and he seems to have made the help of the bishops in providing libraries a condition of his going to the colony. No less than sixteen libraries—mainly of religious books—were established in Maryland, the first at Annapolis. He was without any extraordinary genius but as the *Dictionary of National Biography* says "his appeals are plain, forcible, and racy . . . and . . . produced more immediate practical results than those of greater divines have done."

He came to Maryland in 1700 and though he returned to England the following year, he never lost interest in the colony. Of his many books, the earliest in the Evergreen Library is probably the *Proposals For the Incouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations: and to induce such of the Clergy of this Kingdom, as are Persons of Sobriety and Abilities, to accept of a Mission into those Parts, with which is printed Means for Obtaining such Parochial Libraries*.

Of this short tract no less than eight type set-ups seem to have been printed between 1695 and 1698. Lawrence's letter is found with this tract and also, as in the Evergreen copy, with the *Parochialis*, which, at least in that copy, includes as well the *Proposals* itself. The *Proposals* also appear in the Evergreen copy of *Apostolick Charity*. All the *Proposals* at Evergreen differ from one another.

The *Bibliotheca Parochialis* is dated 1697, and with it, as just noted, are bound up also the: *Proposals for the Incouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations* and *The Conclusion, Shewing the Present State of the Protestant Religion in Maryland . . . taken from the Account of His Majesty's Secretary in that Province*. This was Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the copy in the John Carter Brown Library bears his name. *Bibliotheca Parochialis* was published "in hopes that falling into the Hands of such who are Piously dispos'd, they may be thereby wrought upon to contribute towards the promoting the two best Things in the World, Religion and Learning, in those Parts which are most uncultivated therewith, the American Plantations." It lays down for the pastors going to America at some length what every pastor should know and gives an immense catalogue of books "proper to be Read upon the several Points" laid down. Including the dedications and introduction these precepts and lists cover some 140 pages, of better printing than one usually finds in these books. In the *Proposals* Bray suggests explicit rules to be followed in the care and cataloging of the books, amongst other things that "there be made

an exact Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of each Parish; and that every such Catalogue be fairly written in four Books of Vellum provided for that purpose." I do not know whether any of these vellum catalogues have been saved—if they were ever made—or indeed how many of the books sent to the Plantations as a result of Dr. Bray's tireless enthusiasm have come down to us. On every book on the one side of the cover, were to be lettered the name of the Parish to which the books belonged: "Ex . . . Bibliotheca de Mary-Town . . . or James-Town, etc." as the case might be.

As noted above there is also bound in with the *Parochialis, The Conclusion, Shewing the Present State of the Protestant Religion in Mary-Land*, which finds that all is going well there, especially since the arrival in August 1694 of the "most Worthy and Excellent Person Francis Nicolson, Esq." as Governor. The Governor "is now building several Churches, besides one fine Church at Annopolis" and has provided for a "Free-School, already begun at Annopolis," which "is endowed with 100 l. *per Annum*, for the Maintenance of one Master and two Ushers, for the Instructing the Youth of the said Province in Arithmetick, Navigation, and all Useful Learning; but chiefly for the fitting such as are disposed to Study Divinity, to be farther Educated at his Majesty's College Royal in *Virginia*. . . ." The *Conclusion* ends: "if he who converteth a single Sinner from the Error of his ways, shall hide a multitude of sins, What abundant matter of Comfortable Reflection upon a Death-Bed shall that Person lay up, who shall Contribute towards providing of the most Proper and Genuine Means, next to the Divinely Inspired Writings, of Converting many poor Souls, not only in this, but in all future Generations, even *so long as the Sun and Moon endureth*."

Another volume of Bray's is his *Apostolick Charity* of which there were three editions in 1698, 1699 and 1700. The latter only is in the Evergreen Library. It opens with a long sermon "Preached at St. Paul's, at the Ordination of Some Protestant Missionaries to be sent into the Plantations, to which is Prefixt A General View of the English Colonies in America, with respect to Religion;" wherein Maryland is said to be provided with "30 Parishes, but meanly Endow'd . . . 16 Ministers and 16 Libraries." There is with this also "A Circular Letter to the Clergy of Mary-Land," giving much good advice.

A Short Account of the Several Kinds of Societies, set up of late Years, for carrying on the Reformation of Manners, and for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, also by Dr. Bray, requires little comment. It lauds the generous contributors and calls for more

and refers to the work not only in England and Wales but in the *Plantations beyond the Seas* with special reference to the books that were being supplied for the Catechetical and Lending Libraries.

Before finishing my paper with Bray's *Visitation*, I must refer to his letter of 1700 and to Wyeth's answer thereto. The letter is addressed to those who have contributed most particularly *towards the Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Plantations* and for the Destruction of the Powers of Darkness there. The General Assembly of Mary-Land having "most unanimously passed a Bill of the Highest Consequence for the Establishment of our Church" voted that Dr. Bray "should be desired . . . to favour that good Law, by obtaining His Majesty's Royal Assent." Besides agreeing to do this Bray goes into the need of new clergy to carry on the good work that is already being done especially in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He takes, as usual, a dig at the opposition. "The Quakers," he says, "are openly, and the Papists more covertly, making their utmost Efforts against the Establishment of our Church, by false Representations at home, of the Numbers and Riches of their Party; and by insinuating, That to impose upon them an Establish'd Maintenance for the Clergy, would be prejudicial to the Interest of the Province, by obliging so many wealthy Traders to remove from thence." This letter of Bray's, probably erroneously, is said to have been printed by Bradford in New York.

Bray's strictures called forth Wyeth's answer. Of his answer there are two issues, not varying much and both in this Library. Joseph Wyeth was a Quaker and it is easy to see from Dr. Bray's list of necessary books, if nowhere else, that Dr. Bray didn't like Quakers, for one of the sections of his Catalogue of books that every pastor should know is headed: "Against the Quakers" and includes among others such items as Leslie's *The Snake in the Grass, or Satan transformed into an Angel of Light, discovering the deep and unsuspected simplicity of many of the Principal Leaders of the Quakers*, and George Keith's several *Discourses*, "shewing how they (the Quakers) Allegorize away all the Principles of Christianity."

Wyeth's answer accuses Bray of "attempting to break the common Liberty of the People of Maryland, for the private Advantage of a few Clergy-men." He cites the law of Maryland of August 6, 1650, which declared and set forth "that no Person, or Persons, within this Province . . . shall, from henceforth, be in any ways troubled, molested or discountenanced . . . in respect of his or her Religion, nor in the free Exercise thereof." This, and the injustice of making men pay for an establishment in which they did not believe, forms

the basis of Wyeth's reply to Dr. Bray, though he goes into many pages of theological dispute where it is not necessary here to follow him.

We therefore come to the last of Bray's works published before 1701, his *Visitation . . . Held . . . at the Port of Annapolis on Thursday May 23. 1700*. I call it his last although it does not seem easy to put the half dozen or more of Bray's 1700 publications in strict chronological order. There are at least three different editions of the *Visitation*, two of which I have here, and bound with one of them are two other tracts: *A Memorial Representing the Present State of Religion on the Continent of North-America* and *A Circular Letter to the Clergy of Mary-Land, Subsequent to the Late Visitation*. The letter praises the "order of your Conferences, and the Unanimity of your Resolves." The *Memorial* is addressed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and covers pretty nearly all the colonies, most of it, except for Maryland, based on hearsay, for Bray's *Visitation* did not extend beyond Maryland. "In Mary-land" Bray writes "through the Mercies of God, and after many Struggles with the Quakers, 'tis to be hop'd, we are in a fair way at last to have an *Established Church*."

The *Visitation* itself brought together fourteen rectors besides the Commissary at the Port of Annapolis on the 23rd of May, 1700. The account here printed consists of minutes of the three sessions that seem to have been held, largely devoted to the Commissary's charges and the Resolutions thereupon passed, though I expect that heartfelt discussions took place not here given in the minutes. They seem to have worked early and late—at least early—for we read at the end of the first session: "Adjourned till 5 next morning." Rules were agreed upon for Catechising, Public Preaching and Private Application, Comprising all the Parts of Ministerial Instruction. They then discussed means to prevent "Scandalous Ministers from Coming over, or at leastwise from Settling amongst you," particularly in regard to one "Mr. T.—" who was accused of having left his wife in England and of having married bigamously over here.

More than half of the seventeenth century books relating to Maryland remain to be brought here. Of many of these it will, in all probability, never be possible to get original copies. It seems to me that it would be very worth while to publish facsimiles of these rare tracts, as Mr. Baldwin did of the *Declaration*, so that eventually a student might find here all that he needed to make his studies complete.

There is annexed to this paper a list, as complete as I have been

able to make it (but not yet complete), of these seventeenth century books relating to Maryland. No attempt has been made in this list to include MSS not known to have been printed before 1701; maps other than those laid-in in printed books; atlases without text or articles from the newspapers of the day.

A CHECK-LIST OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS RELATING TO MARYLAND *

1612

- 1 SMITH, JOHN. *A Map of Virginia*. . . Oxford, 1612.
CSmH, DLC, ICN, MB (lacking map), MH, MWiW-C, MdBp, MiU-C (map only, in 1st state), N, NH_i (lacking last leaf and map), NN (2), NNMer, PPIU, RPJCB; BD, BM (2), EU, TCD; ASWR, DC, GA, GK, HVJ, JWG.

1622

- 2 a WHITBOURNE, RICHARD. *A Discovrse and Discovery of Nevv-Found-Land*. . . London, 1622.
CSmH, DLC, ICN, MB, MH, MWA, NH_i, NN, NNA, NNH, PU, RPJCB; BM.

b ————— London, 1623.

CSmH, MB, MBat, NN (2); BM.

Two issues of this edition with variations in signature D, pp. 7-14. CSmH, NN have copy in which running heading is: pp. 8 & 14 "A Description of New-found-land," p. 10 "A Discourse of New-found-land." NN has copy in which running heading is: pp. 8, 10, 14 "A Discouery of New-found-land."

- 3 ————— *A Discourse containing a Loving Invitation*. . . London, 1622.

CSmH, DLC, MB, MH, MiU-C, NN, NNH, RPJCB; BM.

Some copies have at end the letters referring to Lord Baltimore's colony in Newfoundland, that form pp. 15 and 12 at the end of the 1622 and 1623 editions, respectively, of *A Discovrse and Discovery of Nevv-found-land*. This title is also printed as part of 2 a and 2 b.

1624

- 4 EBURNE, RICHARD. *A Plaine Path-VVay to Plantations*. London, 1624.

CSmH, DLC, MB, NN, RPJCB; HVJ.

- 5 a SMITH, JOHN. *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles*. . . London, 1624.

CSmH, CtSoP, CtY, DLC, FTaSC, ICN, ICU, IH_i, MWiW-C, MiU-C, N, NIC (imperfect), NN (5), NNC, NNMer, NhD, PEaL, PPL, RPJCB; BD (2), BM, EU, GU, JR; ASWR, GK (3), JWG.

* This list does not include maps unless laid-in in printed books; manuscripts unless printed before 1701; or newspapers. Key to symbols will be found at end of list.

- b ——— London, 1625.

CSmH; AEN, HVJ.

- c ——— London, 1626.

CSmH, CtY, DLC, MH, MHi, NHi, NN, PPIU, RPJCB, WHi; BM, TCC; ASWR, GK, PD.

- d ——— London, 1627.

CSmH, ICN, MB, MWA, N, NHi (1 map only), NN, NNP, OCIW, PHI, PPL, RPJCB, ViW; JR; ASWR (2), DC, GA, GK (2).

- e ——— London, 1631.

RPJCB.

- f ——— London, 1632.

CSmH, CtY, DLC, ICN, MA, MBAt, MH, MWA, MWiW-C, MiU-C, NN (6), PBL, RPJCB, ScU, Vi; BM (2), TCD; ASWR, GK, HVJ, JWG.

Two issues of this edition with the 5th and 6th states of the engraved title; see Sabin 82829. 5th state: MH, NN, RPJCB. 6th state: CSmH, NN, RPJCB, GK, JWG and others.

1625

- 6 a [VAUGHAN, WILLIAM] *Cambrensiū Caroleia*. London, 1625.

CSmH; BD (imperfect), BM, WC.

- b ——— London, 1630.

CSmH.

1626

- 7 [VAUGHAN, WILLIAM] *The Golden Fleece*. . . London, 1626.

CSmH, CthWatK, CtY, DLC, ICN, MB, MH, MWiW-C, N, NN, NjP, PHI, RH, RPJCB; BD, BM (2), CU, TCC; DC, GA, JWG.

1628

- 8 H[AYMAN, R[OBERT] *Quodlibets, Lately Come Over from New Britaniola, Old New-found-land*. . . . London, 1628.

CSmH, DLC, MiU-C, RPJCB; BD, BM; HVJ, JWG.

1630

- 9 VAUGHAN, WILLIAM. *The Newlanders Cvre*. London, 1630.

CSmH, MH, RPJCB; BM; JWG.

1632

- 10 a *The Charter of Mary-Land*. [London, 1632]

RPJCB; BHG, HVJ.

- b ——— [London, 1657]

RPJCB.

1633

- 11 *A Declaration of the Lord Baltimore's Plantation in Mary-land, nigh upon Virginia*. . . 1633.

AW.

1634

- 12 A Relation of The Successefull beginnings of the Lord Baltemore's Plantation in Mary-land. 1634.
RPJCB; BM.

1635

- 13 A Relation of Maryland. . . London, 1635.
CSmH, DLC, ICN, MH, MdHi (imperfect), MiU-C, N, NHi (imperfect), NIC, NN (2), RPJCB; BD (2), BM (2), JR; ASWR, JWG (2, 1 copy lacking map).
NN has variant copy with signature mark (D) lacking on last page of Charter (p. 25).

1641

- 14 EVELYN, ROBERT. A Direction For Adventvrers. . . [London] 1641.
CSmH.

1642

- 15 a LECHFORD, THOMAS. Plain Dealing: Or, Nevves From New-England. London, 1642.
CSmH, DLC, ICN, MB, MBC, MH, MWiW-C, MiU-C, N, NHi, NN, NNUT-Mc, PBL, PPL, PPiU, RPJCB, ViW; BM (3), BNP, EC, TCC; ASWR, JWG.
- b ——— New-Englands Advise to Old-England. [London] 1644.
CSmH, NN, RPJCB; BM; JWG.

1644

- 16 CASTELL, WILLIAM. A Short Discoverie Of the Coasts and Continent of America. . . London, 1644.
CSmH, CtSoP, DLC, ICN, MB, MH, MWiW-C, MiU-C, N, NHi, NN, NNH, PBL, RPJCB; BD, BM (3), HG, TCC; ASWR, HVJ, JWG.

1646

- 17 A Moderate and Safe Expedient To remove Jealousies and Feares, of any danger, or prejudice to this State. . . 1646.
NNUT-Mc, RPJCB; ILS; JWG.

1648

- 18 a [PLANTAGENET, BEAUCHAMP] A Description of The Province of New Albion. 1648.
CSmH, ICN, MH, MWiW-C, MiU-C, NN, PPL, RPJCB; BD, BM, HG; ASWR, HVJ.
- b ——— ——— 1650.
CSmH, DLC.

1649

- 19 BULLOCK, WILLIAM. Virginia Impartially examined, and left to publick view. . . London, 1649.
CSmH, CcY, DLC, ICN, MB, MWiW-C, MiU-C, N, NHi, NN, RPJCB, Vi; BD, BM (3), BNP, CU, EU, HG, TCC, TCD; ASWR, DC, GA, JWG.

- 20 A Perfect Description of Virginia. . . London, 1649.
CSmH, CtY, DLC, ICN, MA, MBAt, MH, MWiW-C, MiU-C, NHi, NN,
PPL, RPJCB; BD, BM; ASWR.

1651

- 21 GARDYNER, GEORGE. A Description Of the New World. London,
1651.
CSmH, DLC, MB, MH, MWA (imperfect), MiU-C, NHi, NN, RPJCB;
BM (2); HVJ, JWG.

1653

- 22 The Lord Baltimore's Case, Concerning the Province of Maryland.
London, 1653.
NN; BM.

1655

- 23 Virginia and Maryland. Or, The Lord Baltimore's printed Case. . .
London, 1655.
CSmH, MH (imperfect), PHi, PPL; BM; JWG.
- 24 La Descente des Anglois en l'Isle Espagnole, avec ce qui s'est passé en
la Province de Mariland. . . [Paris, 1655]
JWG.
- 25 HEAMAN, ROGER. An Additional brief Narrative Of a late Bloody
Design Against The Protestants in Ann Arundel County, and
Severn, in Maryland. . . London, 1655.
BM.
- 26 HAMMOND, JOHN. Hammond versus Heamans. Or, An Answer To
an audacious Pamphlet. . . London [1655]
CSmH; BM.
- 27 STRONG, LEONARD. Babylon's Fall in Maryland: A fair Warning to
Lord Baltimore. [London] 1655.
CSmH, MBAt; BD, BM.
- 28 LANGFORD, JOHN. A just and cleere Refutation of a false and
scandalous Pamphlet. . . London, 1655.
CSmH, MBAt, MiU-C, N, RPJCB; BD, BM; HVJ, JWG.
- 29 a [PEAKE, THOMAS] America: or An exact Description of the West-
Indies. . . London, 1655.

3 issues of this edition with the following differences in title-page:

COPY A	COPY B	COPY C
5th line, 1st E in West-Indies Roman capital, not same as script italic type 2nd E.	5th line, 1st E like 2nd E, script italic letter.	5th line, 1st E large Roman capital like rest of West-Indies.
Faithfully represented by N. N. Gent.	Faithfully represented by N. N. Gent.	Collected and faithfully reported out of good Authors, both forrein and domestick, by N. N.
Imprint: <i>London</i> in italics.	Imprint: London in Roman type.	Imprint: London in Roman type.
CtHWatk, DLC (Bd. in 2 v.), N, NHi, NN; BM; JWG.	CSmH, CU-B, DLC, ICN, MB, MH, NN, RPJCB; EU.	MWiW-C, NN.

Copies also at PHi; BD (3), NL, WL, but issue not determined.

- b ——— London, 1657.

NHi; BM, GU; JWG.

1656

- 30 HAMMOND, JOHN. *Leah and Rachel, or, the Two Fruitfull Sisters Virginia, and Mary-Land.* . . London, 1656.
CSmH, MH, MWIW-C, PPL, RPJCB; BM.

1657

- 31 GATFORD, LIONEL. *Publick Good Without Private Interest.* . . London, 1657.
ICN, MWA, NN, RPJCB, WHi.

1659

- 32 GORGES, FERDINANDO. *America Painted to the Life.* London, 1659.
CSmH, CtY, DLC, ICN, MB, MBAt, MH, MHi, MWA, MiU-C, N, NHi, NN (2), PBL, RPJCB; BD, BM (3), EU, HG, TCD, WL; HVJ, JWG.

1660

- 33 *For the King And both Houses of Parliament. For you (who have known Sufferings) now (in this the day of your prosperity) in the Fear and VVisdom of God, to read over and consider these Sufferings of the People of God in scorn called Quakers.* . . London, 1660.
(Title on two leaves)
MB, MH, NNUT-Mc, RPJCB; BM.

- 34 a HOWGILL, FRANCIS. *The Deceiver of the Nations Discovered: and his Cruelty Made Manifest.* . . London, 1660.
DLC, ICN, MB, NN, RPJCB; FH; JWG.

- b ——— *The Dawnings of the Gospel-Day.* . . [London] 1676.
CtHWatk, CtY, DLC, ICN, MB, MH, MWA (imperfect), NN, NNUT-Mc, PHC, PPL, PSC-Hi, RPJCB, WHi, WaPS; BD, BM, BNP, CU, EU, FH, JR.
2nd edition of 34a pp. 372-382.

1661

- 35 BISHOP, GEORGE. *New England Judged.* . . London, 1661-67. 2v.
DLC, MH, NN, NNUT-Mc, PBL, RPJCB; JWG.
- 36 *For The King And both Houses of Parliament. Being A Short Relation of the Sad Estate and Sufferings of the Innocent People of God, called Quakers.* . . London, 1661.
DLC, MB, PHC.
- 37 MAYLINS, ROBERT. *A Letter which was delivered to the King . . . from the Barbadoes.* . . London, 1661.
DLC; FH.

1665

- 38 BLANDE, JOHN. To the Kings most Excellent Majesty, The humble Remonstrance of John Blande of London Merchant, on the behalf of the Inhabitants and Planters in Virginia and Mariland. . . [1665] BM.

1666

- 39 ALSOP, GEORGE. A Character Of the Province of Mary-Land. London, 1666.
CSmH, DLC, ICN, MH, MHi, MWiW-C, MiU-C, NN, PHi, RPJCB; BM.
- 40 [FOX, GEORGE] To Friends in Barbadoes, Virginia, Maryland, New-England, and elsewhere. [n. p., n. d.]
DLC.
Signed at end "G. F." and dated "London 29th of the 9th Month, 1666."
Reprinted in his *A Collection of many Select and Christian Epistles*. . . London, 1698. No. 94 in this list.

1669

- 41 SHRIGLEY, NATHANIEL. A True Relation of Virginia and Mary-Land. . . London, 1669.
CSmH, PPL, PU, RPJCB; BM; JWG.

1670

- 42 BLOME, RICHARD. A Geographical Description Of the Four Parts of the World Taken from the Notes & Workes Of the Famous Monsieur Sanson. . . London, 1670.
DAU, DLC, MH, MHi, MnHi, NN (2), NNC, NhD; AU, BD, BM, BNP, CU, EU, JR.

1671

- 43 COALE, JOSIAH. The Books and Divers Epistles of that Faithful Servant of the Lord Josiah Coale. . . [London] 1671.
CSmH, DLC, ICN, NN, NNUT-Mc, PHC, PSC-Hi, RPJCB.
- 44 a MERITON, GEORGE. A Geographical Description of the World. London, 1671.
IU, MiU, RPJCB; BD, CU.
- b ————— London, 1674.
CtY, IU, MiU, NcU; GA.
- c ————— London, 1679.
NN; BM, CU.
- 45 OGILBY, JOHN. America: being the latest, and most Accurate Description of the Nevv VWorld. . . London, 1671.
CSmH, CU-B, DLC, ICN, IaU, MB, MBAt, MWA, MdAN, MdBP, MdHi, MiU-C, MnHi, N, NB, NHi, NIC, NN (2), NNC, NNH, NSchU, OCL, OFH, PBL, PHi, PPL, PPiU, RPJCB, Vi; BD (3), BM (3), BNP, CU, EU, LI, MC, NL, TCC, TCD, WL; GA, JWG.
MH and GU have date 1670 on title-page. See *Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library*, Providence, 1931, Vol. III, pp. 227-228, where a variant issue is also described.

1672

- 46 a BLOME, RICHARD. A Description Of the Island of Jamaica; With the other Isles and Territories in America. . . London, 1672.

CSmH, DLC, ICN, MB, MBAt, MH, MiU-C, N, NHi, NN, NNH, PPIU, RPJCB; BD (3), BM (2), GU, TCD; JWG.

- b ———— London, 1678.

CSmH, DLC, ICN, IU, MBBC, MWiW-C, MiU-C, MnHi, NN, Phi, RPJCB; BD, BM, BNP, EU, GU; JWG.

French translation of this work: *Description de l'Isle de la Jamaïque Et de toutes celles que possèdent les Anglois dans l'Amérique*. (In Nos. 49 a and 49 b, Justel, Henri, ed. *Recueil De Divers Voyages* . . . Pt. V. Paris, 1674 and 1684)

1673

- 47 BLOME, RICHARD. Britannia: or, a Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Isles and Territories thereto belonging. London, 1673.

CtHWatK, CtY, DLC, ICU, IU, MB, MH, MiU, MiU-C, NNC, NPV, OCL, PPL, TxU, WHi; BD (2), BM (2), BNP, CU, EU, GH, JR, NL, TCD.

- 48 MOXON, JOSEPH. The English Empire in America described in a Map. . . With pertinent Descriptions down the sides and under the Map. . . [London, 1673]

Entry from Arber, Edward. *The Term Catalogues, 1668-1709 A.D.* Vol. I, p. 141.

1674

- 49 a [JUSTEL, HENRI] ed. *Recueil De Divers Voyages Faits En Afrique Et En L'Amérique*. . . Paris, 1674.

CSmH, DLC, MB, MBAt, MH, MiU-C, NHi, NN, NNH, OCL, PBL, PPL, RPJCB; BD, BM, EU, GU; JWG.

- b ———— Paris, 1684.

CSmH, DLC, NHi, NIC, NN, NNC, RPJCB; BM (2); DC.

For English version of Pt. V. see Nos. 46 a and 46 b.

- 50 [MERITON, GEORGE] Of the World and First of the Same in General. . . London, 1674.

NN.

1676

- 51 a DASSIÉ, F. *Description Générale Des Costes De L'Amérique*. . . Rouen, 1676.

MBAt, MWiW-C; BNP; DC.

- b ———— Rouen, 1677.

CSmH, DLC, ICN, RPJCB; BM; JWG

- c ———— Havre, 1680.

NN.

- d ———— Havre, 1691.

BD.

- 52 a SPEED, JOHN. *The Theatre of the Empire of Great-Britain*. . . London, 1676.

CsMh, CtHWatk, CtY (2), DLC, ICN, MB, MBAt, MH, MWiW-C, N, NHi, NN, NNH, NhD, PPIU, RPJCB; BD, BM, CU (2), EU, GL, GU, JR, SA, TCC, TCD; DC, JWG.

- b ———— *An Epitome of Mr. John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*. . . London, 1676.

MiU-C, N, NHi, NIC, NcU, PHi; BD, BM.

1677

- 53 *The Description of the Province of West-Jersey in America*. London, 1677. *with* *A Mapp of New Jersey in America* by John Seller and William Fisher.

RPJCB.

1679

- 54 DANIEL, R. *A new Map of the English Empire in America . . . with an accurate description of those Countries*. . . [London, 1679]

Entry from Arber, Edward. *The Term Catalogues, 1668-1709 A.D.* Vol. I, p. 372.

1680

- 55 CURWEN, ALICE. *A Relation of the Labour, Travail and Suffering of that Faithful Servant of the Lord*. . . [London] 1680.

MB, MH, PHC.

- 56 MORDEN, ROBERT. *Geography rectified; or, A description of the world*. . . London, 1680.

CtY, DLC, MiU-C, PPM, RPJCB.

- b ———— London, 1688.

DLC, ICN, IU, NhD, PBL, PU, RPJCB, WHi; BM, CU, TCD.

- c ———— London, 1693.

CsMh, DLC, MA, MB, NN, PPAmP, PPL, PPIU, RPJCB; BD, BM, CU, WL.

- d ———— London, 1700.

CtY, DLC, ICU, MB, MBAt, MH, MWA, RPJCB; BM.

1681

- 57 *An Abstract, or Abbreviation Of some Few of the Many (Later and Former) Testimonys From the Inhabitants of New-Jersey*. . . . London, 1681.

CsMh, RPJCB; BM; ASWR.

- 58 [ROCHFORD, CHARLES de] *Histoire Naturell et Morale des Iles Antilles de l'Amérique*. . . Rotterdam, 1681.

CtHWatk, ICJ, ICN, ICU, MB, MBBC, MnHi, NHi, NN, NjP, PPAN, PPAmP, PPL, RPJCB; BD, BM, JR; DC.

Reissue of the edition of 1665 with supplement of 43 pages: *Récit de L'Estat Présent des Célèbres Colonies De la Virginie, de Marie-Land* . . . Rotterdam, 1681. This title is sometimes found separate as in PHi.

- 59 THORNTON, JOHN, and SELLER, JOHN, and PENN, WILLIAM. A Map of Some of the South and east bounds of Pennsylvania in America. . . London [1681]
PHi, RPJCB.
Four columns of text attached, afterwards issued with changes as Penn's *Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania*, 1681.

1682

- 60 CALVERT, PHILIP. A Letter From The Chancellour of Mary-Land, to Col. Henry Meese. . . Concerning the late Troubles in Mary-Land. [London, 1682]
BD, BM.
- 61 a VAREN, BERNHARD. Cosmography And Geography. . . London, 1682.
CSmH, DLC, NN.
- b ———— London, 1683.
DLC; BM.
- c ———— London, 1693.
DLC, MBAt, MiU-C, N.

1683

- 62 A Brief Account of the Province of East=New=Jarsey in America. Edinburgh, 1683.
CSmH, ICN, NN, RPJCB; BM, EU.
- 63 a [FORD, PHILIP] A Vindication of William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, from the late Aspersions spread abroad on purpose to Defame him. [London, 1683]
CSmH, PHi; BD (2), BM (2), FH.
- b ———— A Vindication of William Penn, Proprietary of Pensilvania, from the late Aspersions spread abroad on purpose to Defame him. With an Abstract of several of his Letters since his Departure from England. [London, 1683]
JWG.
This is a new issue of 63 a with type reset and corrections in text. 63 a is dated at bottom of 2nd page: "London, 12th. 12th. Month, 1682/3." 63 b dated: "London, 12th. 12th. Month, 1683."

1685

- 64 a ATKINS, SAMUEL. Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense. Philadelphia, 1685.
ASWR.
- b ———— Philadelphia and New York, 1685.
PHi.
This issue distinguished by the addition of P. Richards, New York, to imprint.
BURTON, ROBERT, *pseud.* See CROUCH, NATHANIEL.
- 65 a [CROUCH, NATHANIEL] The English Empire in America. . . London, 1685.
CSmH, ICN, MH, MiU, N, NN, NNC, RPJCB; BM; GA, JWG.

- b ——— London, 1692.
CSmH, CtY, DLC, ICU; EC, TCC.
- c ——— London, 1698.
MB, NN, NNC; BM, VAF.
- d ——— Richardi Blome Englisches America. . . Leipzig, 1697.
DLC, IU, MiU, MWA, NNH, RPJCB; BM.
This work has been attributed to Richard Blome, but is a translation of *The English Empire in America*. The original German publisher confused the "R. B." (Robert Burton) by whom the preface was signed with Richard Blome.
- 66 [DANIEL, R.] A map of ye English empire in ye continent of America. . . [London, 1685?]
RPJCB.
Printed description on side and bottom margins has title: "A new description of the English empire in the continent of America."
- 67 a PENN, WILLIAM. A Further Account Of the Province of Pennsylvania and its Improvements. [London, 1685]
20 page issue: CSmH (2), DLC, MiU-C, NHi, PPIU, RPJCB; BM, FH (2); ASWR.
16 page issue: NN, RPJCB.
There are variant issues of the 20 page edition. CSmH has two and DLC one with different errata slips and corrections not agreeing.
- b ——— Tweede Bericht ofte Relaas Van William Penn. . . Amsterdam, 1685.
ICN, MWiW-C, RPJCB; BM, FH.
- 68 [SCOT, GEORGE] The Model of the Government of the Province of East-New-Jersey in America. . . Edinburgh, 1685.
1st issue: last paragraph on p. 37 begins "I find removal likewise allowable in case of persecution . . ."
ICN, N, NHi, NN, NjHi, PHi, RPJCB; AU, EU; JWG.
2nd issue: paragraph substituted for that above begins "Where people find themselves straitned in point of their opinion . . ."
CSmH, ICN, MH, MiU-C, NN; BM; ASWR.
- 69 SELLER, JOHN. An Almanack for the Provinces of Virginia & Maryland. . . [1685]
JWG.
- 70 THORNTON, JOHN, and MORDEN, ROBERT. A new Map of the English Empire in America . . . with a Description of the Countries. [London, 1685]
Entry from Arber, Edward. *The Term Catalogues, 1668-1709 A.D.* Vol. II, p. 126.

1687

- 71 a [BLOME, RICHARD] The Present State Of His Majesties Isles and Territories in America. . . London, 1687.
CSmH, CtSoP, DLC, ICN, ICU, MB, MBAt, MH, MHi, MWiW-C, N, NB, NHi, NIC, NN (2), NcU, PBL, PHi, PPL, RPJCB, ViW, WHi; BD, BM, GU, JR; HVJ, JWG.

- b ——— L'Amérique Angloise. . . Amsterdam, 1688.
CSmH, DLC, ICN, MH, MWA, N, NIC, NN, NNC, NNH, PHI, RPJCB;
BM, GU; JWG.
- 72 DURAND, of Dauphiné. Voyages d'un Francois, Exilé pour la Religion. . . The Hague, 1687.
DLC, RPJCB; BM (2); GA.

1688

- 73 WIDDERS, ROBERT. The Life and Death, Travels, and Sufferings of Robert Widders. . . (Also a relation of his Travels in Barbados, Virginia, Maryland, East and West Jersey. . .) London, 1688.
MH, PHC, RPJCB.

1689

- 74 The Address Of the Representatives of their Majestyes Protestant Subjects, in the Provinnce of Mary-Land. . . St. Maryes, 1689.
RO.
- 75 The Declaration of the Reasons and Motives For the Present Appearing in Arms of Their Majesties Protestant Subjects In the Province of Maryland. . . [St. Maries, 1689]
No copy recorded.
- b ——— London, 1689.
DLC, RPJCB; BD (3), BM, GH; JWG.
- 76 A Law of Maryland Concerning Religion. [1689]
2 issues: Black letter type: RO.
Roman type: NN; RO.
DLC has established date as 1689. One copy in RO endorsed "Recd from Lord Baltimore the 11th Jan. 1689-90." See Am. Hist. Assn. *Annual Report*, 1908, Vol. I, p. 429.
- 77 The Fair Traders Objections against the Bill, entituled, A Bill for preventing Clandestine Trading, as it related to the Plantations of Virginia and Maryland. [London, 168-?]
NN.

1690

- 78 a SELLER, JOHN. A New Systeme of Geography. . . [London] 1690.
CtY, DLC, PPIU; BD.
- b ——— ——— [London] 1694.
CtY, DLC; CU.

1691

- 79 BURNYEAT, JOHN. The Truth Exalted in the Writings of that Eminent and Faithful Servant of Christ. . . London, 1691.
CSmH, CtHWatk, CtSoP, CtY, DLC, ICU, MB, MBat, MH, MHi, MWA, MiU-C, N, NHi, NN, NNUT-Mc, PBL, PHC, PP, PPL, PSC-Hi, RPJCB, TxU; BD, BM, FH; JWG.

1692

- 80 [BUDD, THOMAS] A brief Answer to two Papers procured from Friends in Maryland. . . [Philadelphia, 1692]
CSmH, DLC; FH.
- 81 DITTELBACH, PETRUS. Verval en Val Der Labadisten, of Derselver Leydinge . . . alsook haren op-en nedergang, in hare Coloniën of volk-plantingen. . . Amsterdam, 1692.
DLC.
- 82 a KEITH, GEORGE. The False Judgment of a Yearly Meeting of Quakers in Maryland, condemned by George Keith, Thomas Budd, and other Quakers. . . [Philadelphia, 1692]
Entry from Hildeburn, Charles R. . . *The Issues of the Press of Pennsylvania, 1685-1784*.
- b ——— More Divisions amongst the Quakers. . . II. The false Judgment of a yearly Meeting of Quakers in Maryland. . . [London] 1693.
CSmH, DLC, NN, RPJCB; BM.
- 83 [KEITH, GEORGE, and BUDD, THOMAS] False Judgments Reprehended . . . containing the false Judgment of a Faction of men, calling themselves the Yearly-Meeting at Tredaven in Maryland. . . [Philadelphia, 1692]
DLC, PHi.

1694

- 84 [CONEY, PEREGRINE. A Sermon preached before His Excellency and both Houses of Assembly of Maryland. . . St. Mary's City, 1694]
No copy recorded. Wroth No. 3.
- 85 FOX, GEORGE. A Journal or Historical Account of the Life, Travels, Sufferings. . . London, 1694.
Issue with middle paragraph on recto Qqq¹ 27 lines: CtHWatk, DLC, IU, MB, MnU, N, NIC, NN, PHC, PPFG, PPM, PSC-Hi, RPJCB; BM, FH (5), JR, TCC, TCD.
Issue with middle paragraph on recto Qqq¹ 22 lines: MH, MWA, NhD, PHC, PPL; FH, TCC.
Copies also at NNUT-Mc; BD, CU, but issue not determined.
- 86 MAKEMIE, FRANCIS. An Answer To George Keith's Libel. . . Boston, 1694.
MHi, NN, RPJCB; JWG.

1695

- 87 a BRAY, THOMAS. [Proposals for the Incouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations. . . London, December, 1695] (Half sheet edition)
- b ——— [London, December, 1695] (Whole sheet edition)
- c ——— [London, January, 1696]

- d ———— Proposals for the Incouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations. . . [London, October, 1696]
RPJCB.
Contains the "design" of *seven* "proposals," and the "Means of Obtaining such Parochial Libraries," signed by *two* archbishops and *three* bishops, pp. 1-2; "The Present State of the Protestant Religion in Maryland" signed by Thomas Lawrence, pp. 3-4.
- e(1) ———— [London, January, 1697]
BM.
Contains the "design" of *six* "proposals" and the "Means of Obtaining such Parochial Libraries," signed by *two* archbishops, and *four* bishops, pp. 1-2; "The Present State of the Protestant Religion in Maryland" without Lawrence's signature, pp. 3-4.
- e(2) ———— Proposals For the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations. . . [London, 1697]
CSmH, RPJCB.
Another issue with same characteristics as e(1) but largely reset with minor changes.
- f ———— [London, August, 1697]
RPJCB; SiC.
Contains the "design" of *six* "proposals" and the "Means of Obtaining such Parochial Libraries," signed by *two* archbishops and *five* bishops, pp. 1-2; "The Present State of the Protestant Religion in Maryland" without Lawrence's signature, pp. 3-4.
- g ———— [London, January, 1698]
Not identified. The design probably approved by some number of bishops between the five of the entry above and the fifteen appended to it in *Apostolick Charity*, 1699.
- h ———— Proposals for the Incouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations. . . (In his *Bibliotheca Parochialis*, London, 1697, pp. 121-130)
Includes Lawrence's "The Present State . . ."
- i ———— Proposals for the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion. . . (In his *Apostolick Charity* . . . , London, 1699 and 1700)
This tentative list of editions was compiled, by Mr. Wroth, from "An account of Charges in printing Proposals" in the manuscripts of Dr. Bray's Associates in S. P. G., London, transcript in Library of Congress, and from copies of Nos. 87 d, e(2) and f in the John Carter Brown Library.
- 88 Further Reasons for Inlarging the Trade to Russia, Humbly offer'd by the Merchants and Planters Trading to, and Interested in the Plantations of Virginia and Maryland. [London, 1695?]
BM.
- 1696
- 89 [CONEY, PEREGRINE. A Sermon preached before His Excellency and both Houses of Assembly. . . Annapolis, 1696]
No copy recorded. Wroth No. 4.

1697

- 90 BRAY, THOMAS. *Bibliotheca Parochialis*. . . London, 1697.
CSmH, DLC, MB, MBAt, MdHi, N, NHi, PHi, RPJCB; BD, BM (2), EU, GU; JWG.
- 91 BRAY, THOMAS. *An Essay Towards Promoting all Necessary and Useful Knowledge, Both Divine and Human*. . . London, 1697.
MBAt, MdHi, NHi, NN, NNUT-Mc, PBL, RPJCB; BD, BM, CU, EC, GH, TCD.
NN has variant issue with 11 lines of text on 1st page of preface instead of 15.
- 92 A Discourse how to render the Plantationson on the Continent of America . . . more Beneficial and Advantageous to this Kingdom. [London, 1697]
JWG.

1698

- 92 a BRAY, THOMAS. *Apostolick Charity*. . . London, 1698.
CSmH, DLC, MdHi, NN, RPJCB; TCD.
- b ————— London, 1699.
CSmH, MB, MBAt, MiU-C, NIC, NcU, RPJCB; BD, BM (mutilated)
Includes the *Proposals*.
- c ————— London, 1700.
Issue with signature D^a misprinted C²: CSmH, N, RPJCB; TCC.
Issue with signature D^a correctly marked: CtY, DLC, MH, MSaE, NN; BM, TCC; JWG.
Includes the *Proposals*.
- 94 FOX, GEORGE. *A Collection of many Select and Christian Epistles, Letters and Testimonies*. . . [London] 1698.
CU, DLC, PHC, RPJCB.
- 95 SLOANE, HANS. *An Account of the Tongue of a Pastinaca Marina, frequent in the Seas about Jamaica, and lately dug up in Mary-Land, and England. (In Philosophical Transactions, London, 1698, v. 19, pp. 674-676)*
CSmH, DLC, MB, NNE.
- 96 THOMAS, GABRIEL. *An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pensilvania; and of West-New-Jersey in America*. . . London, 1698.
CSmH, CtHWatk, CtSoP, DLC, ICN, IU, MBAt, MH, MWiW-C, MdBP, MiU-C, NHi, NN, NJP, NJR, OFH, PGL-Hi, PHi, PNortHi, PP, PPAmP, PPFrankl, PPL, PPG, PPPrHi, PPIHi, PPIU, RPJCB; BM, FH, NL, TCC; ASWR, HVJ.

1699

- 97 PETIVER, JAMES, and JONES, HUGH. *Remarks by Mr. James Petiver . . . on some Animals, Plants, &c. sent to him from Maryland, by the Reverend Mr. Hugh Jones. (In Philosophical Transactions, London, 1699, v. 20, pp. 393-406)*
CSmH, DLC, MB, NNE.

1700

- 98 [An Act for the Service of Almighty God and Establishment of Religion in this Province According to the Church of England. Annapolis, 1700]

No copy recorded. Wroth No. 6.

- 99 BRAY, THOMAS. The Acts of Dr. Bray's Visitation. . . London, 1700.

There are three issues of this work. Dr. Lydenberg notes the following differences in the title-page:

<i>COPY A</i> (Harper)	<i>COPY B</i> (NN)	<i>COPY C</i> (Kane)
VISITATION, HELD . . . MARY-LAND, (4 lines)	VISITATION. HELD . . . MARY-LAND, (4 lines)	VISITATION. Held . . . Mary-Land, (2 lines)
William Downing (double rule above imprint)	W. Downing (single rule above imprint)	W. Downing (double rule above imprint)

BM, SiC; JWG.

CSmH, DLC, MH, MdHi
N, NIC, NN, RPJCB; BD,
BM; JWG.

MB; BM; GK.

Copy also at NL, but issue not determined.

- 100 BRAY, THOMAS. A Circular Letter To the Clergy of Mary-Land, Subsequent to the late Visitation. [1700]

MH, RPJCB; BD, BM; JWG.

- 101 BRAY, THOMAS. A Letter From Dr. Bray, to such as have Contributed towards the Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Plantations. [1700]

CSmH, MH, PHI; SiC; JWG.

This has been attributed to William Bradford, New York, 1700.

- 102 WYETH, JOSEPH. An Answer to a Letter from Dr. Bray, Directed to such as have contributed towards the Propagating Christian Knowledge. . . London, 1700.

Two issues: Title page not reset except for author's name and imprint. In Copy "A" imprint reads: London, Printed and Sold by T. Sowle, in White-Hart-Court, in | Gracious-street, 1700. |; Copy "B": LONDON, Printed and Sold by T. Sowle in White-| Hart-Court in Gracious-street 1700. | In Copy "A" A² incorrectly marked B². Copy "B" pages 1-8 reset; pages 9-19 identical with Copy "A."

COPY A: DLC, NN, PHC; FH; JWG.

COPY B: MB, MiU-C, NHi, NIC, RPJCB; BM, FH; JWG.

- 103 BRAY, THOMAS. A Memorial, Representing the Present State of Religion on the Continent of North-America. London, 1700.

CSmH, MB, N, NN, NcU, RPJCB; BD, BM (2), CU, NL; JWG.

- 104 BRAY, THOMAS. The Necessity of an Early Religion. . . Annapolis, 1700.

MdHi.

- 105 BRAY, THOMAS. A Short Account of the Several Kinds of Societies set up of late Years . . . for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. London, 1700.

JWG.

- 106 [A Complete Body of the Laws of Maryland. Annapolis, 1700]
DLC (imperfect).
- 107 His Excellency's Speech, to the Honourable the General Assembly . . .
[and] The General Assembly's Answer to his Excellency's Speech. . .
1700.
NHi.
Dated: "Maryland, April the 26th. Anno Domini 1700."
- 108 JONES, HUGH. Part of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Hugh Jones
to the Reverend Dr. Benjamin Woodrooffe . . . concerning several
Observables in Maryland. (In *Philosophical Transactions*, London,
1700, v. 21, pp. 436-442)
CSmH, DLC, MB, NNE.
- 109 PASTORIUS, FRANCIS DANIEL. Umständige Geographische Beschreibung
Der zu allerletzt erfundenen Provintz Pensylvaniae. . . Frankfort,
1700.
DLC, PPG, RPJCB; JWG.

REFERENCES

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Symbols used by the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress

CSmH	Henry Huntington Library, San Marino, California.
CU	University of California, Berkeley, California.
CU-B	—— Bancroft Library.
CtHWatk	Watkinson Library, Hartford, Connecticut.
CtSoP	Pequot Library, Southport, Connecticut.
CtY	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
DAU	American University, Washington, D. C.
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
FTaSC	Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.
ICJ	John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
ICN	Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
ICU	University of Chicago Library, Chicago, Ill.
IHi	Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.
IU	University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
IaU	University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
MA	Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
MB	Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
MBA ^t	Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.
MBBC	Boston College Library, Boston, Mass.
MBC	Congregational Library, Boston, Mass.
MH	Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MHi	Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
MSaE	Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
MWA	American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
MWiW-C	Chapin Collection, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
MdAN	U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
MdBp	Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
MdHi	Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
MiU	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
MiU-C	—— William Clements Library.
MnHi	Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
N	New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

NB	Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NHi	New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
NIC	Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
NN	New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.
NNA	American Geographical Society, New York, N. Y.
NNC	Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
NNE	Engineering Societies' Library, New York, N. Y.
NNH	Hispanic Society, New York, N. Y.
NNMer	Mercantile Library, New York, N. Y.
NNP	Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, N. Y.
NNUT-Mc	McAlpin Collection, Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.
NPV	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
NSchU	Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.
NcU	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
NhD	Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
NjHi	New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
NjN	Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J.
NjP	Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
NjR	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
OCI	Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
OCIW	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
OFH	Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont, Ohio.
PBL	Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
PEaL	Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.
PGL-Hi	Lutheran Historical Society, Gettysburg, Pa.
PHC	Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
PNortHi	Historical Society of Montgomery Co., Norristown, Pa.
PP	Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPAN	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPAmP	American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPFrG	Friends Free Library, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPFrankI	Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPG	German Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPL	Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPM	Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPPrHi	Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
PPiHi	Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PPiU	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PSC-Hi	Swarthmore College, Historical Library, Swarthmore, Pa.
PU	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
RHi	Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.
RPJCB	John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
ScU	University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
TxU	University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Vi	Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
ViW	William & Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.
WHi	State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
WaPS	Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES

AU	Aberdeen University, Aberdeen, Scotland.
AW	Archbishop of Westminster, London, England.
BD	Bodleian Library, Oxford, England.
BM	British Museum, London, England.
BNP	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
CU	Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.
EC	Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.
EU	Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, Scotland.
FH	Friends House, London, England.
GH	Guildhall, London, England.

GU	Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany.
HG	Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, Scotland.
ILS	Incorporated Law Society (Mendham College), London, England.
JR	John Rylands Library, Manchester, England.
LI	Lincoln's Inn, London, England.
MC	Magdalen College, Oxford, England.
NL	National Library of Scotland (Advocates Library), Edinburgh, Scotland.
RO	Public Record Office, London, England.
SA	Society of Antiquarians, London, England.
SiC	Sion College, London, England.
StC	Stonyhurst College, Stonyhurst, England.
TCC	Trinity College, Cambridge, England.
TCD	Trinity College, Dublin, Eire.
VAF	Victoria & Albert Museum (Forster Collection), London, England.
WC	Winchester College, Winchester, England.
WL	Dr. Williams Library, London, England.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES

AEN	A. E. Newton, Philadelphia, Pa.
ASWR	A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.
BHG	Benjamin H. Griswold, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
DC	Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth, Bakewell, England.
GA	George Arents, Jr., New York, N. Y.
GK	Grenville Kane, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
HVJ	Hershel V. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.
JWG	John W. Garrett, Baltimore, Md.
PD	Preston Davie, New York, N. Y.

A LETTER FROM SAMUEL MORSE, THE INVENTOR
OF THE TELEGRAPH

The letter printed below was found recently in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, among the papers of the Adjutant General's office. It seems to be of sufficient importance and interest to the people of Maryland, and to the country at large, to be published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON, *Archivist*.

Baltimore Oct. 19.th 1843.

To His Excellency

Francis Thomas Governor of Maryland—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I am about to commence laying down my conductors for the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph between this city and Washington, on the line of the Washington & Baltimore Rail Road.

The rail road Company have generously extended to me every desirable facility, but to complete my arrangements for passing and repassing on the line of the Rail Road in the cars of the Company, (as I shall have frequent occasion to do with my assistants,) I am informed that it is necessary to obtain the permit of the Governor in order to protect the Rail Road Company from accountability to the State for a proportional part of the passenger fare between the two cities, which would belong to the State.

As the Telegraph is designed to be a most important and valuable auxiliary to the Rail Road I presume your Excellency will appreciate the policy of granting every facility on the part of the State of Maryland which can be consistently given to this enterprize, and in conjunction with the Rail Road Company afford to myself and my Assistants such *free conveyance* on the Road as may be found convenient to us during the progress of the work.

An early decision, as your Excellency's convenience will admit of will confer a favor upon me.

An answer directed to me care of D. Burbank 14 Commerce Street Baltimore will reach me.

With great respect

Y. Mo. OB. Sert.

(Signed) Sam.^l F. B. Morse

TCHAIKOWSKY'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE

By JAMES MORFIT MULLEN

Peter Ilyich Tchaikowsky (the name is spelt in various ways) conducted two numbers of a concert in Baltimore on Friday, May 15, 1891. This unusual musical event was described in a half column in the Baltimore *Sun* of May 16, 1891. At that time, only the morning *Sun* shone for public enlightenment. There was no *Evening* nor any *Sunday Sun*. There was also an entire absence of pictures, and a total lack of startling captions.

The account hailed the event under the following headlines:

GREAT TSCHAIKOWSKY

ONE OF THE MASTER COMPOSERS OF
THE PRESENT AGE.
RUSSIA'S FAMOUS MUSICIAN HERE.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED ADELE AUS-DER-OHE.
AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE AT THE LYCEUM.
ENTERTAINED AT DINNER BY MR. KNABE.
SKETCH OF THE COMPOSER.

The article begins with this statement:

A small part of musical Baltimore wended its way in the rain *Tschaikowsky-ward* yesterday afternoon and enjoyed one of the greatest treats that have been given to music-loving people this season. The audience at the Lyceum was not large, but it was a good audience at that. . . .

Note the reportorial euphuism in describing the trend of musical Baltimoreans as "Tschaikowsky-ward." The concert was held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre on Charles Street. The Lyceum is now replaced by an open-air automobile parking station. The attendance at the concert was small. The inference from the *Sun's* account is that the lack of interest was due to a heavy rain, but it is undoubtedly a fact that Baltimoreans in 1891 were not as "music-conscious" as they now are.

The musicians were the Boston Festival Orchestra. The Tchaikowsky part of the concert consisted of two numbers. One was a piano concerto in B Flat Minor, in which Miss Adele Aus-Der-Ohe was the soloist. The second was a suite for string orchestra, which the account described as a "delightful combination of dance

rhythms." This description would seem to indicate Tchaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite"; but, from other accounts, it is clear that he conducted his Serenade for String Orchestra in Four Movements. This was first performed in Moscow in January, 1882.

An interesting fact in connection with this great musical event is that during the remaining part of the concert the orchestra was conducted by Victor Herbert, but his presence evidently evoked little interest, because the *Sun's* account states:

It would have been far more satisfactory, however, if the afternoon had been devoted only to Tschaikowsky instead of introducing a bunch of scrappy selections.

It is enlightening to follow up the *Sun's* description of the occasion by Tchaikowsky's revealing diary. On this, Tchaikowsky's only visit to America, he came with great reluctance, and left with considerable eagerness. He was in this country from April 27th to May 21st, and altogether gave six concerts, four in New York, one in Baltimore and one in Philadelphia. He tried to escape the Baltimore and Philadelphia visits, but did not succeed. He described his trip down to Baltimore, evidently in a Pullman sleeper, as follows:

Then began an endlessly long dinner. . . . At ten o'clock I withdrew. At home a messenger from Knabe was waiting for me. We drank a glass of beer together, took my trunk, and went down town. We went over the Hudson in the steam ferry, and finally reached the station. Knabe's messenger (without whose help I should certainly have been lost) engaged a comfortable coupé for me; the friendly negro made the bed, I threw myself on it just as I was, for I really had not the strength to undress, and sank at once into a deep sleep. I slept soundly, but not for long. The negro woke me an hour before my arrival at Baltimore.

After leaving Baltimore, he went to Washington, evidently only for a visit, as he gave no concert there. While in Washington, he noted in his diary: "Baltimore is a pretty, clean town."

His account of his Baltimore visit is the following from his diary:

Baltimore, May 3rd (15th)

As usual, I was received at the hotel with cool contempt. Sitting alone in my room, I suddenly felt so unhappy, chiefly because everyone around me speaks only English. I slept a little. Then I went into a restaurant for breakfast, and was quite annoyed because the waiter (a negro) would not understand that I wished for tea and bread-and-butter only. I had to go to the desk, where they did not understand me any better. At last a gentleman knowing a little German kindly came to my help. I had hardly sat down when Knabe, a stout man, came in. Very shortly after, Adele Aus-der-Ohe and her sister joined us, too. I was very glad to see them, for they seem

like connections, at least as regards music. We went to the rehearsal together. This was held on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre. The orchestra was small, only four first violins, but not bad. But the Third Suite was not to be thought of. It was decided to put the Serenade for strings in its place. The orchestra did not know this work. The conductor had not even played it through, although Reno had promised that this should be done. The Concerto with Adele Aus-der-Ohe went very smoothly, but the Serenade needs many rehearsals. The orchestra was impatient. The young leader behaved in rather a tactless way, and made it too clearly evident that he thought it time to stop. It is true—this unhappy touring orchestra must be wearied by their constant travelling. After the rehearsal I went home with Adele Aus-der-Ohe, dressed, and went immediately to the concert. I conducted in my frock coat. Happily everything went very well, but there was little enthusiasm in comparison with New York. After the concert we both drove home to change. Half an hour later Knabe called for us. His hospitality is on the same colossal scale as his figure. This beardless giant had arranged a festivity in my honour at his own house. I found a number of people there. The dinner was endlessly long, but very tasteful and good, as were also the wines with which Knabe kept filling up our glasses. During the second half of the dinner I felt quite worn out. A terrible hatred of everything seemed to come over me, especially of my two neighbours. After dinner I conversed a little with everyone, and smoked and drank ceaselessly. At half-past twelve Knabe brought me home, and also the sisters Aus-der-Ohe.

Our curiosity about Adele Aus-der-Ohe is satisfied by Tchaikowsky's diary entry about her as follows:

Four years ago she obtained an engagement at one of the Symphony Concerts to play a Concerto by Liszt (she was one of his pupils) and came over without a penny in her pocket. Her playing took with the public. She was engaged everywhere, and was a complete success. During these four years she has toured all over America, and now possesses a capital of over 20,000 pounds!!!

It appears from the *Sun's* account that Mr. Edward Knabe entertained Tchaikowsky at dinner at night. Mr. Knabe, of course, was the great piano manufacturer and was a patron of the arts. His guests at the dinner were listed in the *Sun's* account as follows: Asger Hamerik, B. Courlaender, Harold Randolph, Miss Sophie Fernow, S. Monroe Fabian, Richard Burmeister, Fritz Fincke.

Mr. Hamerik was then Director of the Peabody Conservatory. Mr. Randolph succeeded Mr. Hamerik in this office. Messrs. Courlaender, Fabian, Burmeister and Fincke were all musicians and teachers at the Peabody. The author has not been able to identify Miss Fernow, and she is not listed in the city directories of that time.

Tchaikowsky's views of America in the Gay Nineties, as expressed in his diary describing his visits to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington and Niagara Falls, are teeming with interest.

He saw a great deal of Andrew Carnegie, who regaled him with dinners, and apparently large quantities of champagne. He was impressed with Mr. Carnegie's fortune, which he referred to, variously, as \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. The following is his very interesting account of Mr. Carnegie:

This singular man, Carnegie, who rapidly rose from a telegraph apprentice to be one of the richest men in America, while still remaining quite simple, inspires me with unusual confidence, perhaps because he shows me so much sympathy. During the evening he expressed his liking for me in a very marked manner. He took both my hands in his, and declared that, though not crowned, I was a genuine king of music. He embraced me (without kissing me; men do not kiss over here), got on tiptoe and stretched his hand up to indicate my greatness, and finally made the whole company laugh by imitating my conducting. This he did so solemnly, so well and so like me, that I myself was quite delighted.

He was charmed with American hospitality, particularly that what was done for him was not, as he then thought, inspired by the Parisian idea of self-interest. In his diary, he refers to us as follows:

New York, American customs, American hospitality—all their comforts and arrangements—everything, in fact, is to my taste. If only I were younger I should very much enjoy my visit to this interesting and youthful country. But now, I just tolerate everything as if it were a slight punishment mitigated by many pleasant things. All my thoughts, all my aspirations, tend towards Home, Home!!! I am convinced that I am ten times more famous in America than in Europe. At first, when others spoke about it to me, I thought it was only their exaggerated amiability. But now I see that it really is so. Several of my works, which are unknown even in Moscow, are frequently played here. I am a much more important person here than in Russia. Is not that curious?

Evidently American alcoholic hypocrisy was then extant, as Tchaikowsky in his diary had the following to say about the liquor situation in New York in 1891:

All the cafés are closed on Sundays. This English Puritanism, which shows itself in such senseless trivialities (for instance, one can only obtain a glass of whiskey or beer on Sunday by means of some fraud) irritates me very much. It is said that the men who brought this law into force in the State of New York were themselves heavy drinkers.

He also had an experience with a piano-forte manufacturer (called Z by him) which makes it clear that the present American custom of securing testimonials from society matrons, artists, athletes, actresses and other persons in the public eye, without adequate regard for the merit of the article written about, was in vogue in 1891. Mr. Z

was constantly attentive to Tchaikowsky. Finally, Mr. Z requested Tchaikowsky to sign a statement that he considered the Z "piano-fortes without doubt the best in America." Tchaikowsky, George Washington-like, said: "I told Z that notwithstanding my deep gratitude to him, I could not tell a lie."

Tchaikowsky's life was, to say the least, an unusual one. At the time of his visit to Baltimore, he was 51 years of age. He died two years later, when he was at the height of his career, judging from the composition of his Symphony No. 6, immediately preceding his death. This Symphony was played in Baltimore last December by the National Symphony Orchestra, when it was received with greater applause than was given Mischa Elman's rendition, the same night, of a Beethoven Concerto. It was again given here March 5 in the all-Tchaikowsky concert of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

The account of Tchaikowsky's concert in the morning *Sun* emphasizes the warmth of his reception by the small Baltimore audience. After his second rendition he was recalled again and again. This is noteworthy, because Tchaikowsky had great difficulty in any kind of public appearance. It is said that when he first attempted to conduct an orchestra, his stage fright was so great that he "conducted with one hand on his chin, so his head would not fall off."

SHIPS AND SHIPPING OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MARYLAND

By V. J. WYCKOFF

St. John's College

(Continued from Vol. XXXIII, page 342.)

1634-1674

Shipping in Maryland, 1634-1649. The first reference to ship-building in Maryland somewhat antedated 1634 because it concerned the activities on Kent Island under William Claiborne, who for half a century was gratuitously cast in the role of villain in the various acts of the Maryland settlers, and a stout part he played! Upon the suggestion of Captain John Smith, encouraged by the Virginian governor and authorized by a license (May 16, 1631), from Charles I, Claiborne established a trading post on the Island.²⁶ A number of boats were built there during Claiborne's administration, the first being the *Long Tayle*, a pinnace. The "necessaries for a boate of 3. or 4. Tunne; as Spikes, Nayles, Pitch, Tarre, Ocome, Canvis for a sayle, Ropes, Anchor, Iron for the Ruther" if not already in the storehouse of the trading post had to come from Virginia or directly from England.²⁷ "The boat was equipped with both sails and oars. The sails were made of poldavis, a kind of coarse canvas, or sacking, then used by the English navy. The craft which could carry twenty passengers, flew 'an ancient' or flag, and had several 'little boats' as tenders [and] was also equipped with a lamp, quadrant, compass and 'eighteen fathome of sounding line.'" ²⁸

Necessarily the first ships which entered Maryland as a province were the *Ark* and the *Dove*. They were dispatched by Lord Baltimore in 1633, left the Cowes in the Isle of Wight on November 22, and entered the waters of the Potomac March 5, 1634.²⁹ The *Ark* was a vessel of considerable size with a burden of 300-400 tons and the *Dove* was a pinnace of about 50 tons.³⁰ There was a crew of 40 men

²⁶ *Archives*, III, 19-20; V, 158-162.

²⁷ "A Relation of Maryland, 1635" in *Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684*, ed. by Clayton C. Hall, New York, 1910, p. 98.

²⁸ Raphael Semmes, *Captains and Mariners of Early Maryland*, Baltimore, 1937, pp. 73-74.

²⁹ Hall, *Narratives*, p. 71.

³⁰ The burden of 300 tons for the *Ark* was given in the "Relation" of 1635; Father White's "A Briefe Relation of the Voyage unto Maryland, 1634," gave 400 tons and described the ship as "strong as could be made of oake and iron, . . . kingbuilt: making faire weather in great stormes." *Ibid.*, pp. 30, 70. Another reference placed the burden at 350 tons, *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1633-1634, p. 160 (hereafter cited as *C. D. P.*). There was general agreement about the size of the *Dove*.

to handle the larger vessel and about 6 for the pinnacle. For the number of passengers there was a wide range of reports; the most frequent number was 200 of whom 20 were "gentlemen."³¹

In those early archives there were also mentioned several other vessels. The Pilgrims had put together a shallop from pieces brought over with them. The Maryland settlers had equal foresight but preferred a barge which was assembled once they had anchored near St. Clements Island; it was then taken by the "Governor . . . as most fit to search the Creekes, and small rivers."³² There was also a shallop, probably a tender for the *Ark*, which, loaded with clothes to be washed on shore, overturned on its short trip from the anchored mother vessel with a loss of many pieces of linen which could hardly be spared. There was mentioned another pinnacle besides the *Dove*, a boat possibly rented from Virginia, and Captain Fleet arrived with his three barks to add to the total.³³ The "Relation" of 1635 observed that "the timber of these parts is very good, and in abundance, it is usefull for building of houses, and shippes." But artisans were scarce, so adventurers were advised that for a choice of servants "a Carpenter, of all others the most necessary; a Millwright, Ship-wright, Boate-wright, . . ."³⁴

From now on for about a half-century information about the quantity of shipping in Maryland was most meager. Rather surprising, because in patenting land those acres were first chosen which had water frontage for the convenience of handling tobacco, English merchandise as well as personal transportation. And with the trails

³¹ Hall, p. 70. But Cecil Lord Baltimore wrote: "I have . . . at last, by the Help of some of your Lordship's (Strafford) good Friends and mine, overcome these Difficulties, and sent a hopeful Colony unto Maryland. . . . There are two of my Brothers gone with very near twenty other Gentlemen of very good Fashion, and three hundred labouring Men well provided in all Things." Reference, "The Lord Baltimore to the Lord Deputy," signed Cecilius Baltimore, Odiham, January 10, 1633 (o. s.), *The Earl of Strafford's Letters and Dispatches*, ed. by William Knowler, London, 1739, I, 178-179. Among the difficulties referred to was the delay to have the voyagers take the oath of allegiance. The searcher for the vessels found them at Tilbury Hope where he offered the oath "to the persons aboard, to the number of about 128, who took the same." The master of the vessels said that some few had left when the start was delayed. Of the various sources probably the "Relation" of 1635 was most reliable because it was a prospectus written about two years after the first voyage, and Lord Baltimore had no reason to understate the number of adventurers in such an advertisement. Of the gentlemen who came to Maryland, 2 died on the way, George Calvert stayed in Virginia, and within a decade 13 of the others had died or moved from the province. "No one of all these left any descendants in the Province." Ethan Allen, *Who Were the Early Settlers of Maryland?*, Baltimore, 1866.

³² Hall, pp. 72-73.

³³ *Relation of Maryland*, London, 1634, pp. 2, 3, 4. This is the rare printed *Relation*, one of the two known copies at the John Carter Brown Library (photostat at the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore).

³⁴ Hall, pp. 79, 99.

rough for man and horse the waterways offered the preferable routes. But the early detailed inventories of estates carried only an occasional boat or canoe. Possibly such craft were considered in joint ownership and therefore not listed, and crude rafts not counted. To be sure the handling of tobacco hogsheads from the wharves to the ocean going ships was often done by the tenders of those ships, but such customs did not relieve the settlers of some individual method of travelling by water. As a matter of record the few items will be mentioned; possibly subsequent research will fill the list to respectable proportions.

The *Merchant Adventure* came to Maryland in 1635 with settlers and the *Unity* in 1637.⁸⁵ Then four vessels were named during the years 1637 and 1638, all in connection with Indian trading, and thus were undoubtedly boats using oars and sails with their trips restricted to inland waters.⁸⁶ Inventories offered several canoes, one in 1638 appraised at 40 lbs. of tobacco; another estate had two old ones with a total value of 30 lbs.; in another record a little boat was listed at 150 lbs. of leaf, and in 1642 a canoe at 33 lbs.⁸⁷ A boat in 1647 was appraised at 1,200 lbs. of tobacco.⁸⁸ During the last quarter of the century many more evidences of vessels appeared in the records and these will be given in the latter part of this article.

Naturally there were more ships than have been indicated. If the figures for the population growth had been more abundant and reliable they might have offered some clue to the number of vessels entering Maryland with some allowance for the migrations from Virginia.⁸⁹ But another source of information is available of greater

⁸⁵ Mrs. George W. Hodges, "An Alphabetical Record of the Arrival of Ships in the Province of Maryland, 1634-1679," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, V, 339-341 (hereafter cited as *Md. H. M.*), a more convenient source than the index to the Maryland Land or Patent Records, MS (Land Office, Annapolis). The *Ark* made a second trip from England late in 1634 arriving in Virginia with part of its cargo for the account of Ld. Baltimore. The *Dove* after a trip to New England, a desertion of its crew, costly repairs necessitated by the ravages of the worm, set sail in August, 1635, for England, but never arrived. R. Semmes, "The Ark and the Dove," *Md. H. M.*, XXXIII, 13-22.

⁸⁶ *Archives*, III, 58, 63, 67-68, 78.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, IV, 30, 83, 88, 94.

⁸⁸ *Md. Pat. Rec.*, Liber No. 1, p. 567.

⁸⁹ Now and then an estimate of population for the decades of the seventeenth century was possible. In 1634 Virginia had not over 5,000 people; by 1649 there were about 15,000 white and 300 slaves; in 1664 the total population of Virginia and Maryland was estimated to be 40,000, and two years later the Virginia figure alone was set at 40,000. Bruce, pp. 319, 336, 391, 397. Taking the two figures for Virginia, 1649 and 1666, the rate of growth was about 1,500 people a year; thus by 1664 Maryland would have had somewhat over 3,000 people. Dangers of even more direct calculations were apparent from the following: for the year 1660 the population of Maryland was given as 8,000 in the *Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790-1900*, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1909, p. 6. The source was not indicated, but

reliability. Within several years after arrival the adventurers had entered upon the cultivation of tobacco which continued to be almost the sole commercial product of the colony for a full century. From an occasional record of tobacco shipments an estimate can be made of the number of vessels involved in the trade with Maryland. The data necessary are either the number of hogsheads of leaf or the pounds, the average weight of the hogsheads at different periods and the average number of casks carried on the ships. The results check closely enough with specific information about shipping which is offered at different times to make the conclusions distinctly better than no estimate at all.

For instance, in the fifth decade of the seventeenth century the total recorded exports of tobacco from America were about 1,500,000 pounds. It was rather improbable that Maryland was shipping much more than 100,000 pounds in 1640 or 400,000 pounds by the end of the decade.⁴⁰ On the basis of hogsheads weighing on the average 350 pounds and with a 10 per cent. allowance for unrecorded shipments there would have been 300 to 1,000 hogsheads available at the Maryland plantations or the equivalent in bulk tobacco.⁴¹ Although later on in the century the average tobacco ship squeezed all of 300 hogsheads into its hold without much trouble, the ships in the earlier decades had not been so well adapted to cylindrical casks.

Bradley T. Johnson, *The Foundation of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1883 (Maryland Historical Society, Fund Publications, No. 18), p. 175, had a figure of 8,180 people in 1667, having taken his data from an order by the Maryland Council in February 8, 1667 (o. s.) to levy "every twentieth person" (his quotation) for an expedition against the Indians; and a total of 410 men were levied. However, the printed *Archives*, V, 21, read "that every tenth person . . . be raised . . .," by apportionment among the counties. "Tenth" was the accurate transcription; thus with a total of 410 men raised, the population was about 4,000, a figure reasonably near the estimate from the Virginia data. Manuscript Archives, Liber H. H., p. 289 (Record of Council, 1656-68).

Bancroft estimated the Maryland population in 1688 at 25,000, *Century of Population Growth*, p. 8. By 1701 a pretty accurate census had been taken and the figures were 12,214 taxables and 20,044 untaxed, a total of 32,258, *Archives*, XXV, 255.

⁴⁰ United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook*, 1908, p. 681; see also, V. J. Wyckoff, *Tobacco Regulation in Colonial Maryland*, Baltimore, 1936, (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, extra vol., n. s., no. 22), pp. 49, 54.

⁴¹ The term "unrecorded shipments" also covers illegal trading which became a problem after the Navigation Acts. The numerous waterways in Maryland always presented serious obstacles to surveillance and with many of the population apparently not adverse to the individual convenience and profit from such irregular contacts, official administration was difficult. However, in Maryland the weight of research pointed toward a minimum of violations when compared to a number of other colonies. See Wyckoff, pp. 104-106 for a summary of the opinions on this point. For a later period, 1691-1702, Morriss found a total of 31 vessels definitely recorded, Margaret S. Morriss, *Colonial Trade of Maryland, 1689-1715*, Baltimore, 1914 (J. H. U. Studies, XXXII, no. 3), p. 118. On such data my estimate of a 10 per cent. allowance seemed reasonable.

Moreover with the plantations on the Maryland side of the Potomac just getting established the ship masters usually planned to pick up part of their load in Virginia. With those considerations in mind, it seems reasonable to allow about 100 hogsheads of Maryland tobacco to a ship thus giving as a conservative estimate for the fifth decade from 3 to 10 vessels a year loading tobacco for export in Maryland waters. Distributed in the holds of smaller crafts, sloops of 7-15 tons, brigantines and barks of 20-40 tons, the tobacco would have taken double the number of vessels.

Shipping in Other Colonies, 1634-1649. At this middle point of the seventeenth century it will be worth while for a few paragraphs to look at the development of the maritime activities in the other American colonies. In 1635 at Marblehead in New England the *Desire* of 120 tons was built, and at Salem several large decked shallops of 20-30 tons. John Mason, Secretary of the British Admiralty, reported that more than 40 ships were in the New England trade; of that number 6 were owned by the colonists.⁴² To the South in Virginia there was a note that 21 sail arrived in 1636, and with the many penetrating waterways there were certainly hundreds of small, plantation boats.⁴³

Once the fifth decade was entered the number of items for colonial shipping increased rapidly. "Most authorities place the beginning of American shipbuilding as an industry in the period between 1641 and 1650. . . . The existing records show no year, however, from 1640 to 1700, in which more than sixty vessels were built in all the colonies together."⁴⁴ Certainly the history of New England lent substance to the importance of that section of America. D'Avenant wrote: "Of all the American Plantations, New-England (as Sir Josiah Child has observed) is the most proper for building ships and breeding seamen." Such activity contained a serious threat to English vessels engaged in both the West Indies trade and even foreign commerce; though "to build ships in the way of [colonial] trade, or for their own defence, can administer no true cause of jealousy."⁴⁵

Boston launched a ship of 160 tons in 1641 and Salem one of 300 tons; Plymouth built its first bark at a cost of £200. Three ships came off the ways at Boston in 1642, 1 at Dorchester and 1 at Salem;

⁴² Weeden, pp. 128, 136.

⁴³ "Virginia in 1636" (abstracts), *Va. M. H. B.*, IX, 38.

⁴⁴ Chapelle, p. 7. Weeden mentioned as an aid to building the English act of 1642 which freed vessels in the New England trade from customs either inward or outward bound, p. 142.

⁴⁵ D'Avenant, *Works*, ed. by Sir C. Whitworth, London, 1771, II, 9, 10.

the next year the records showed 4 vessels built in Massachusetts and mentioned that in one day 5 sailed from Boston. Within the next several years Boston contributed vessels of 200 tons, 300 and one of 400 tons "heavily armed and ornamented"; Cambridge constructed 1 of 250 tons. The reports from that area in 1647 were that shipbuilding was "going on gallantly." In Connecticut and Rhode Island the industry was getting under way. Winthrop wrote about 3 ships setting sail for London in one day.⁴⁶ For the forties Bruce found little trace of shipbuilding in Virginia, but there continued to be entries of vessels and he noted that in 1649 there were trading in the local waters 12 English, 12 Dutch and some New England vessels.⁴⁷

Shipping in Maryland, 1650-1674. To return to Maryland for a continuation of maritime development after 1650. One of the few seventeenth century contemporary accounts for the province was *A Character of the Province of Maryland* by George Alsop.⁴⁸ Published in London in 1666, its purpose was to encourage people to go to Maryland—if necessary as indentured servants. Such a motive led to exaggerations on some counts, but the accuracy of other observations was frequently substantiated. His comment on shipping in the tobacco trade (chapter 4) fell among the reputable observations: "Between November and January there arrives in this Province Shipping to the number of twenty sail and upwards. . . ." As shall be shown later the proportion of the vessels coming into the palatinate in those winter months was possibly not over one-third of the total for the year, so during the several years of the seventh decade Alsop was in the province the annual total of ships would have been sixty "and upwards."

That conclusion received general confirmation from the use of the method of estimation described a few pages above, namely, total pounds of exported tobacco divided by the average number of pounds in a hogshead divided by the average number of hogsheads per ship. Tobacco exports from America in 1664 were estimated at 23,700,000 pounds; allowing 400 pounds to a hogshead there were about 59,000 hogsheads.⁴⁹ The West Indies had forsaken tobacco for sugar, but some of the leaf was grown and shipped from the New England

⁴⁶ Winthrop, II, 29, 79, 212, 339; Weeden, pp. 140, 143, 144, 152, 153, 154.

⁴⁷ Bruce, II, 309.

⁴⁸ Republished Md. H. S., 1880 (Fund Pub., No. 15); also in Hall, pp. 340-387.

⁴⁹ U. S. Agri. Yearbook, 1908, p. 681. There was no regular collection of statistics on tobacco imports and exports in England until the end of the century; especially was there a gap from 1640 to 1685. See Alfred Rive, "The Consumption of Tobacco Since 1600," *Economic History*, I, 57-75.

area; and the Southward Plantations (North Carolina) were noticeable enough in the market to be included in the Maryland-Virginia efforts to stint tobacco cultivation in 1663-1666.⁵⁰ Deducting such contributions from the total the two principal plantations, Maryland and Virginia, were shipping 50,000 hogsheads or better.⁵¹ Allowing between 280 and 300 casks to a ship⁵² the number of vessels engaged in the export trade for the two colonies would have been approximately 170 plus a 10 per cent. allowance for unrecorded shipments. Because tobacco was almost the exclusive commercial product the claim on cargo space by other commodities was negligible. Of the total shipments for the two colonies Maryland was sending out somewhat less than half. Thus one comes to the conclusion that during the seventh decade the average number of ships trading in Maryland waters was between 70 and 80, excluding the numerous small boats used within the province. Virginia's contribution was 90 to 100 vessels.⁵³ There were at least two years, 1665 and 1666, within that decade during which shipping was at a low ebb. The tobacco colonies were attempting to restrict the cultivation of the plant; and in England commerce was curtailed by the Great Plague (1665) and the fire of London (September, 1666). About 100 ships sailed from the two plantations in 1667, and of 80 vessels in 1668 the tobacco crop of the previous year was handled by 30 of them.⁵⁴

Even at that time there was no definite evidence that the people of Maryland personally owned any of those vessels engaged in inter-colonial or foreign trade, though the statement that "the colony had no shipping of its own" seemed too exclusive.⁵⁵ To be sure the very adequacy of tobacco as a lure brought colonial, English and foreign traders to the plantation. But Maryland as a one-crop agricultural region was little more than self-sustaining for many decades and really dependent upon the other American colonies for an existence much above the margin. Both that dependence upon inter-colonial trade, the possible profits in ship ownership and the example

⁵⁰ Andrews, II, 253; *Archives*, I, 484; Weeden, pp. 204, 333; Wyckoff, pp. 65, 79-80.

⁵¹ Bruce confirmed this figure, I, 391.

⁵² This number of hhds. was taken from a list of 248 ships trading in Maryland, 1689-1693, to be discussed in more detail later.

⁵³ Bruce in one place gave 80 English and Irish vessels as the average in the Virginia tobacco trade, I, 385. At the same time he wrote of 31 ships leaving in May from Virginia; it was probable that twice that number left in the other months of the year.

⁵⁴ *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial*, 1661-1668, no. 1800 (hereafter cited as C. C. P.). In the Maryland Land Patent Records for the year 1662-1679 a few ships were found, see Hodges, *Md. H. M.*, V, 339-341.

⁵⁵ Andrews, *Colonial Self-Government 1652-1688*, New York, 1904, p. 244. The Maryland tonnage (powder and shot) or port duties exempted locally owned vessels as a matter of course with no emphasis upon the encouragement of ship-building.

of Virginia in encouraging ship-building by legislation were considerations which intelligent people could not completely ignore. The final item relative to the number of vessels in Maryland during the third quarter of the century had an official origin. On June 2, 1673, Governor Calvert wrote that in his last year's account there were 87 ships which arrived of which 81 cleared and 6 remained to go.⁵⁶

Prices and rentals of vessels in Maryland trade during the third quarter of the century could be slightly judged from several available items. In the sixties there was a sale of a sloop (about 12 tons), its small boat (probably a row boat) and equipment for 5,600 lbs. of tobacco. With a value for the leaf from 1d. to 1½d. a pound, the sterling equivalent was £22-£34 for the outfit.⁵⁷ That was a moderate price if £4 a ton was considered the usual rate for construction in New England and an occasional price of £3 a ton in Virginia. Half interest in a bark cost the buyer 15,000 lbs. of leaf, giving a price for the complete ownership of £120-£180 sterling, or £4-£6 a ton. A small boat was appraised at 500 lbs. and an equipped sloop at 6,500.⁵⁸ A few years later a fully equipped ketch, about 40 tons, was sold for £100.⁵⁹ For freight or passenger carriage from Maryland to Virginia it was not unusual to rent a vessel, and a suit to compel payment for such a trip gave the terms of 2,000 lbs. of tobacco (£4-£6) plus wages and food for the crew. A similar trip cost 1,300 lbs. and provisions.⁶⁰

Maryland Laws Affecting Shipping. With the colony so dependent upon shipping it was to be expected that the Maryland settlers would have considered legislation pertinent to such activities, but in accordance with the individualism of pioneer living their considerations in most cases led to the decision to have as few laws as possible until really needed. There was no indication that during the seventeenth century any of the self-imposed Maryland laws concerning maritime activities had much effect one way or another. The Navigation Acts were not self-imposed. A brief statement will be made about several provincial laws which directly or indirectly concerned shipping, namely the duties on tobacco, the establishment of ports, the control over the quantity of the leaf and its quality.

⁵⁶ *Calvert Papers No. 1*, Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society, 1889 (Fund Pub., No. 28), p. 300.

⁵⁷ *Archives*, XLIX, 450.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 187, 205.

⁵⁹ Maryland Provincial Court Records, JJ, p. 423, MS (Hall of Records, Annapolis; hereafter cited as Md. P. C. R.).

⁶⁰ *Archives*, III, 556; Md. P. C. R., NN, pp. 715-716.

Maryland duties on tobacco commenced with a 5 per cent. levy on exports imposed by the Assembly of 1639, a loss of archives preventing a knowledge of previous legislation in the colony.⁶¹ There was no killing of the goose which laid the golden eggs, so although duties on commerce and particularly tobacco continued to be used off and on during the century they were for revenue purposes for the proprietor and provincial government. One exception must be noted. The 10 per cent. duty of 1695 imposed on all European goods passing through Maryland was distinctly directed against Pennsylvania, partly to even scores on the boundary dispute and settlement.⁶² The purpose of revenues was also found in the powder and shot or port tonnage duties on incoming ships with exemptions for Maryland vessels.⁶³

Then there were the port acts, efforts on the part of the Lords Baltimore and English authorities to establish definite settlements within Maryland to which tobacco could be brought from surrounding plantations and at which ships could unload English merchandise. But as long as the tobacco did not have to stand official inspection at designated points, and that did not occur until 1747, the individual planters found it more convenient to ship directly from the nearest private wharf, or to sell to local English factors who would assume the responsibility for transporting the leaf. Where the inclinations of the inhabitants coincided with geographical advantages and the locations specified in the several port acts,—there a wharf and a few houses and sheds were erected. Otherwise during the century such laws proved little more than a gesture and a preliminary experience for more successful administration in the eighteenth century.⁶⁴

Another kind of legal effort by the Maryland assemblies which affected the trade of the colony resulted from the efforts to regulate the production of the chief staple, tobacco. Almost from the beginning of the tobacco shipments there were complaints about false packing, that is, the inclusion of trash and worthless leaf in the hogsheads or bundles of tobacco. There was recognition in both Maryland and Virginia of the damage such practices did to the trade,

⁶¹ For a discussion of the regulation of tobacco during the seventeenth century prior to 1634 see Wyckoff, Ch. II. The 1639 law, *Archives*, I, 84.

⁶² *Ibid.*, XIX, 223, 231, 238.

⁶³ The laws for the tobacco and tonnage duties with all references to the *Archives*: 1647, I, 420-422; 1649, X, v, 374; 1650, I, 292-293; 1661, I, 416-418; 1669, II, 217-218; 1671, II, 249, 255-257, 284-286; 1674, II, 386-389; 1676, II, 515-517; 1682, VII, 323-324; 1692, XIII, 441-442, 460-462; 1694, XIX, 114-115; 1696, XIX, 375.

⁶⁴ The port acts with references to the *Archives*: 1639, I, 84; 1668, V, 31-32, 93-94; 1683, VII, 609-619; 1684, XIII, 111-120; 1686, XIII, 132-139; 1688, XIII, 218-220, VIII, 3; 1694, XIX, 110; 1695, XIX, 211; the next law came in 1704. The manufacturing interests in England in many cases were not keen about the formation of ports in the colonies, fearing the development of manufacturing in centers of population.

yet enough planters were profiting from an unregulated system of production and marketing to nullify the effectiveness of the legislation which did get through. Furthermore because colonial export duties and English import charges were nominally independent of the quality of the leaf, threats to lessen the quantity shipped were also threats to the revenues of the proprietor, the province, the Crown. A short-lived reform movement was experienced in the depression years of 1663-1666 when negotiations went so far as to get enforcing acts for a cessation of tobacco planting in Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, but it was not until 1747 that an effective law was passed and enforced. Thus there was no measurable effect of such sporadic legislation during the seventeenth century upon Maryland shipping and it seemed improbable that had tobacco been supervised the number of vessels engaged in the trade would have been much different. The change would probably have been in better leaf prices at the plantations.

Foreign Influences Upon Maryland Shipping. In a discussion of Maryland maritime activities recognition must be made of such major events in the colony's history as the threatened repeal of Lord Baltimore's letters patent and the removal of his administrative officers by House of Lord's ordinance in 1647; the proprietor's efforts to stave off action, successful until the reduction of Maryland by the Commonwealth's Commissioners March 29, 1652; and the restoration of the province to Baltimore November 30, 1657.⁶⁵ There were also the acts and ordinances under Cromwell, particularly those affecting trade in 1647 and the first navigation act of 1651.⁶⁶ Then at rather frequent intervals came the wars with the Dutch.⁶⁷

But it is impossible to accurately determine the results of those blows on the colony's economic stability and particularly the trend of shipping. Specific figures are fragmentary and although the provincial archives are quantitatively satisfactory for most periods they contain little reference to the economic consequences of most of those events. One conclusion is that the disturbances were of momentary consequence in the activities of planting tobacco, exchanging it for merchandise and maintaining physical existence. Politically the years

⁶⁵ *Archives*, III, 165, 173-174, 180-181, 271-272, 332-334.

⁶⁶ C. H. Firth and R. S. Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642-1660*, London, 1911; the ordinance of Jan. 23, 1647, I, 912-913, the act of Oct. 9, 1651, II, 559-562. See Maurice P. Ashley, *Financial and Commercial Policy under the Cromwellian Protectorate*, London, 1934.

⁶⁷ The wars of 1652-1654, 1664-1666, 1672-1674; a convenient reference, Andrews, *Colonial Self-Government*.

from the middle of the century to the entry of the royal governor in 1692 were broken by bursts of internal strife.

In the case of the royal acts of trade, 1660, 1663, 1672, 1693, the results were somewhat different.⁶⁸ It seems casual or perhaps high-handed to take care of the Navigation Acts in Maryland in a short paragraph, but the concentration of interest in this paper is upon the quantity of shipping in Maryland, the number of boats built in the province, their prices, home ports, destinations. The statement can be made that such acts made an appreciable difference in the trade routes for Maryland commerce and the nationality of the bottoms used. In the amount of freight carried there is no evidence of or reason for a change from the century long trend of growth; such a change was not the purpose of England's colonial policy.

Of course the trade with the Dutch was most affected. From the earliest years not only had there been some contacts with the New Amsterdam settlement and Delaware River projects, but also the Hollanders as the dominant seamen of the first half of the century had taken their share of the direct ocean traffic. After the conquest of the Dutch areas in America by the Duke of York in the sixties, the nationality of those colonial ports changed. But neither that change nor the Navigation Acts, generally observed in Maryland, diverted all of the tobacco-merchandise exchanges away from the Dutch. Shipments through the New England and Caribbean ports were not uncommon and there were enough individual vessels directly from Holland to indicate an annoying but not serious illegal trade.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ *The Statutes of the Realm*, London, 1810-1822: 1660, "An Act for the Encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation," 12 Car. II. c. 18 (V, 246-250); 1663, "An Act for the Encouragement of Trade," 15 Car. II. c. 7 (V, 449-452); 1670-1671, "An Act to prevent the planting of Tobacco in England, and for regulating the Plantation Trade," 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 26 (V, 747-749), continued in 1685, 1 Jac. II. c. 17 (VI, 20) and again in 1693, 4 Gul. & Mar. c. 24 (VI, 417); 1672, "An Act for the incouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade, 25 Car. II. c. 7 (V, 792-793), with the 1693 supplement, 4 Gul. & Mar. c. 17 (VI, 405-410). Also see, C. M. Andrews, *British Committees, Commissions, and Councils of Trade and Plantations, 1622-1675*, Baltimore, 1908 (J. H. U. Studies, XXVI, nos. 1-3).

⁶⁹ Lord Baltimore in December, 1660, had written to the Maryland Council expressing the hope that the Dutch in the Delaware would be speedily reduced (the Dutch were disputing Baltimore's claim to the west bank of the Delaware), and the Council issued a letter of mark to Capt. James Neale to bring in any Dutch vessels he might find. The proprietor had said that Maryland could count on the New Englanders and the Virginians, but the Council felt such aid "not at all likely the Dutch Trade being the Darling of the People of Virginia as well as this Province and indeed all other Plantacons of the English." *Archives*, III, 428. The Dutch were shrewd traders. They were not particular about the quality of the tobacco on which count the London merchants plagued the planters, and they gave good prices on merchandise. England in time matched that trading ability with armaments and won. See Weeden, 233-234, 262; Bruce, I, 357-358.

Shipping in Other Colonies, 1650-1674. Before turning to the last quarter of the century it might be well to bring the information about shipping in the other colonies up to the date 1675 even though the items were somewhat scattered. As was mentioned, the Virginians becoming concerned over their dependence upon ships owned and operated by other people started in 1656 to encourage building by legislative relief from duties and by subsidies for sea-going vessels. Bruce wrote that "these laws had the effect of promoting shipbuilding in Virginia to some extent." In 1667 there was a note of the *America*, a locally owned ship engaged in the English trade, which was probably the same vessel referred to in another reference as a frigate of 30-40 guns built in Virginia. A sloop in 1672 was constructed at a cost of 4467 lbs. of tobacco (about £35 sterling) and several other small vessels.⁷⁰ Estimates of the number of tobacco ships in Virginia rivers have been given with the Maryland calculations for the seventh decade.

New England also by legislation was keeping an eye on the construction of her vessels, an activity in that area needing not so much stimulation as supervision. "Vessels were a leading article of export for sale as well as carriers of freight," wrote Weeden. "Massachusetts knew that a high standard of excellence must be maintained, and instituted regular inspection of shipbuilding. It was effective and complaints of defects are recorded."⁷¹ Yet in the fifties the actual carrying trade seemed very small unless a misinterpretation is placed on the statement of John Hull who in 1656 wrote that 3 ships carried "the sum of the returns of the country unto England, as is usual every year," and in 1657 the same number arrived from London with clothing and 4 went out carrying "the sum of the returns" as before. Weeden's comments were that "these statements show that there was an annual settlement, and that the country was almost self-supporting."⁷² By the seventh decade, however, there must have been in addition a considerable number of New England bottoms in the American commerce and there was a well defined increase in activities. Near Salem a ship 68 feet long and 23 feet broad was built at a cost of £3.5 per ton (in New England money and commodities), a low price because the usual estimates ran at £4 a ton. Massachusetts offered a fifteen year monopoly to anyone building a drydock. New London was building vessels and turned out three barks from 12-20 tons valued at £50-£80 apiece.⁷³ Con-

⁷⁰ Bruce, I, 433-434, 436; "English Records Relating to Virginia" and "Virginia in 1676 and 1665-1666," *Va. M. H. B.*, XX, 198, 358.

⁷¹ Weeden, pp. 156, 258.

⁷² *Ibid.*, pp. 159-160.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, pp. 163, 253, 258.

necticut was encouraging the trade by a relief from taxes as long as the ships were on the stocks.⁷⁴

The exact number of ships in New England waters in an average year at that time cannot be determined. Weeden referred to an item from the British archives that in 1662 England "employed 200 sail in her commerce with America and the West Indies," and he added, "New England and the West Indies furnish the larger part of this trade. . . ." ⁷⁵ But this either underestimated the number of English ships or minimized the importance of the tobacco trade with Maryland and Virginia, with all due allowance for colonial vessels handling tobacco both in inter-colonial trade and across the ocean. Hull said that 60 ships besides ketches (that is, small local boats) came into Boston in 1663, and in 1664 nearly 100 sail, local and foreign. Also the preeminence of the New England colony in shipping was indicated by a communication from the General Court to the king on the number of vessels owned in the colony. There were 80 of 20-40 tons (boats), 40 of 40-100 tons, and 12 over 100 tons.⁷⁶ At Piscataqua during 1665 there were 7 or 8 ships which entered for masts for the English navy. Further South along the coast at New Amsterdam reports came of some 8 big ships every year bringing passengers, merchandise and returning with beaver, other skins and tobacco, the tobacco having been brought to the Hudson by New England traders, 9 of whom were counted in one busy week in addition to the Dutch vessels.⁷⁷

Length of Ocean Voyage. Contemporary accounts usually agreed about the time required to cross the ocean. There was a slight improvement over the earlier trips. In the Maryland "Relation" of 1635, which as a prospectus would certainly have put the best facts forward, the voyage to that province was stated as "sometimes performed thither in 5 or 6 weeks, but ordinarily it is two months voyage, and oftner, within that time then beyond it. The returne from thence to England, is ordinarily made in a moneth, and seldome exceeds sixe weekes."⁷⁸ Bruce gave the average for the century of about 5 weeks from England, and a little less than a month for the return trip, one even being made in 20 days.⁷⁹ But

⁷⁴ Victor S. Clark, *History of Manufactures in the United States*, New York, 1929, I, 45.

⁷⁵ Weeden, p. 163.

⁷⁶ Hermann F. Clarke, "John Hull—Colonial Merchant," *American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings*, XLVI, n. s., p. 204. This article gave an authentic picture of a 17th century New England merchant.

⁷⁷ Weeden, pp. 244, 262, 265; Jameson, p. 424.

⁷⁸ Hall, p. 92.

⁷⁹ Bruce, I, 624.

other available records showed a longer eastward passage until toward the end of the century: Maryland to Lyme in 35 days, Virginia to Lyme in 35 days and another vessel to Newcastle in "less than two months."⁸⁰ A routine detailed account of the voyage of a tobacco ship from Poole to Virginia confirmed the frequent experience of ship masters in having to gather their cargo in small lots from various plantations unless they had an agent located in the plantations.⁸¹

Passenger and Freight Charges. A few passenger and freight rates for the years before 1634 have been given; more items were available for the next forty years. The *Maryland Relation* of 1634 gave transportation charges as £6 a person, a representative price for many years, and the "Relation" of 1635 carried a detailed account of "necessary provisions as every Adventurer must carry . . . together with an estimate of their prices," the total cost of passage and provisions was £20.15.04.⁸² An occasional individual expense account was found which usually was around the norm. In 1657 a passage was contracted for 1,200 lbs. of bright tobacco, or £6.10, and the bond was a title to two milk cows. Several years later two servants cost their master the same fare plus 6½ sh. each for "petty charges," but a wholesale shipment of 69 servants by an agent averaged only 850 lbs. of tobacco, £5 to £5.10.⁸³ Possibly the Dutch war accounted for the high charge made for bringing 5 people to Maryland in 1673, the rate was 1,500 lbs. of tobacco (somewhat over £9) for each person including the servant who died at sea.⁸⁴ Expenses for passengers carried from Maryland to Virginia were less uniform. On the one hand in 1643 there was a record of 3 servants being carried to Virginia for a total of 150 lbs. of tobacco (18 sh.); whereas in 1651 a single passage cost 200 lbs. and three years later a regular trip was rated at 500 lbs. while a special sail down the Bay to the Potomac ran to 1,200 lbs.⁸⁵

As has been mentioned, Bruce gave a wide range for freight charges and it was to be expected that different classes of freight would carry different rates. The earliest item for Maryland was carried in the "Relation" of 1635 which gave £1.10 as the freight on one-half ton weight of personal possessions for those coming to the

⁸⁰ *C. D. P.*, 1670, p. 219; 1672, pp. 82, 328.

⁸¹ Sloane Manuscripts, no. 1426, British Museum (transcripts, Library of Congress).

⁸² Hall, p. 96. The list was similar to one by Captain John Smith.

⁸³ *Archives*, XLI, 215, 514; *Md. P. C. R.*, FF, p. 760; tobacco valued at 1½d. a pound.

⁸⁴ *Md. P. C. R.*, MM, p. 66.

⁸⁵ *Archives*, IV, 169; X, 97, 391.

province.⁸⁶ Next came an unusual item for Maryland exports. Lord Baltimore had asked his brother, Leonard, who was governor, to send some well selected cedar trees to England. Leonard replied in 1638 that to do so would cost £8-£10 a ton in addition to the charges for getting them to the water's edge.⁸⁷ An interesting suit appeared in 1654 for "Dead freight" involving damages of £60. The shipper had agreed to have 80 hogsheads ready for the captain and was actually able to supply only 50, so paid £2 a cask for the empty cargo space. That was near to the most common charge, about £7 a ton (considered 4 hogsheads), which appeared on a contract to carry tobacco from the Patuxent River in Maryland to London with a bond posted for £200.⁸⁸ Several more references to the same rate were given in 1660, the actual charge being £7.10 plus primage and duties if landed in London and £8 if the tobacco was assigned to Holland or "Zeland."⁸⁹

Nature of Cargoes. Relative to the nature of the cargoes there was very little change in the invoices of incoming vessels during the century because both Maryland and Virginia to an almost exclusive extent concentrated on agricultural products, mainly tobacco, and exchanged the leaf for manufactured goods and even food.⁹⁰ Alsop may again be used because his comments on this point were repeatedly confirmed by contemporary accounts.⁹¹

The three main Commodities this Country affords for Trafique, are Tobacco, Furrs, and Flesh. . . . Tobacco is the only solid Staple Commodity of this Province [and] Merchant-men [come] loaden with Commodities to Trafique and dispose of, trucking with the Planters for Silks, Hollands, Serges, and Broad-clothes, with other necessary Goods: . . . Thus is the Trade on both sides drove on with a fair and honest Decorum.

Though it must be insisted that on the "honest Decorum" part Alsop was either ingenuous or wrote with his tongue in his cheek.

As late as 1697 an official reply by the Maryland Assembly to inquiries from England stated that tobacco was the only export to

⁸⁶ Hall, p. 96.

⁸⁷ *Calvert Papers* No. 1.

⁸⁸ *Archives*, X, 394; XLI, 29.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 400-401, 406-408.

⁹⁰ Records of the original cargo of the *Ark* and the *Dove* were probably incomplete but there were a small amount of ordinance, 12 pipes of Canary wine, some 230 tuns of beer costing about £400. The goods for trading and personal use included coarse frieze, some hinderland (probably a German cloth), small groceries, glass beads, combs (box, ivory, horn), brass kettles, axes, Sheffield knives, hoes, hawks' bells; "The *Ark* and the *Dove*," *Md. H. M.*, I, 353-354; XXXIII, 22. Trading truck for inland voyages to the Indians was listed in the petitions for licenses to trade, and in the inventory of Claiborn was an excellent picture of household and trading goods which had to be brought from England; *Archives*, III, 63, 67, 76, 78.

⁹¹ Hall, p. 363. For a more detailed account of the planter-merchant relations, Wyckoff, pp. 61-63, 130-139.

foreign areas except for small quantities of furs and sassafras, and the "trade . . . ebbs and flowes according to the rise and fall of tobo in the Markett of England." With other colonies there was a "little traffique" in pork, beef, pipe staves, timber, wheat, flour and some tobacco,—those items going principally to Barbadoes in small crafts belonging to Maryland or New England. And in return the province received rum, sugar, molasses, some fish and wooden ware.⁹²

Conditions of Passage. It might be well at this point to mention the conditions of the voyage to the New World. The seventeenth century ships at the best were small. They operated under the usual decreasing costs so the more passengers and freight the greater the profit up to the point where dangers from disease or too low water lines were present. A few contemporary accounts will indicate the general nature of the voyages. The Virginians had felt that the epidemic of 1622 came from a vessel on which fever had started from decayed food; the colony and England then took some measures to assure a minimum of protection for the passengers.⁹³ Alsop's "Character of the Province of Maryland" had a brief, cheerful word about the passage:

Now those that commit themselves unto the care of the Merchant to carry them over, they need not trouble themselves with any inquisitive search touching their voyage: for there is such an honest care and provision made for them all the time they remain aboard the Ship, and are sailing over, that they want for nothing that is necessary and convenient.

Having reassured prospective servants he gave another angle of the trip in a personal letter from Maryland to a friend in England:

[Apparently Alsop had lost weight aboard ship] not that I wanted for anything that the Ship could afford me in reason: But oh the great bowls of Pease-porridge that appeared in sight every day about the hour twelve, ingulfed the sense of my Appetite so, with the restraining quality of the Salt Beef, upon the internal Inhabitants of my belly, that a Galenist for some days after my arrival, with his Bag-pipes of Physical operations, could hardly make my Puddings dance in any methodical order.⁹⁴

⁹² *Archives*, XIX, 580, 583; XX, 520-522. More details of imports came from the invoices of several ships: 200 lbs. of pewter, 100 of brass manufactured, 1,200 lbs. of wrought iron, 300 of cast iron, 2,000 lbs. of nails, 102 quarters of haberdashery, 10 doz. felt hats, 5 firkins of butter, 300 of cheese, 180 lbs. of worsted stuff, 300 of cotton goods, 20 rugs, 10 prs. of blankets at 15 lbs., 1/2 tun of beer, 500 glass quart bottles, linen, nutmegs, silk, paper, cordage, bridles. British Custom House Papers, Port Books, bundle 115, 2-4, MS (transcripts, Library of Congress).

⁹³ Bruce, I, 625-627.

⁹⁴ Hall, pp. 356, 376.

From another account one learned that the food was principally ship biscuit, salt meat, peas, cheese; children under six years could have oatmeal, flour, fruit, sugar and butter.⁹⁵ Wise passengers who had the means took those extras in meat and drink which helped to vary the plain food of the ship. William Penn some years later gave good advice particularly about the housekeeping in the cabins:⁹⁶

To render [the voyage] more healthy, it is good to keep as much upon deck as may be; for the Air helps against the offensive smells of a Crowd, and a close place. Also to scrape often the Cabbins, under the Beds; and either carry Store of Rue and Wormwood; and some Rosemary, or often sprinkle Vinegar about the Cabbin. Pitch burnt, is not amiss sometimes against faintness and infectious scents. I speak my experience for their benefit and direction that may need it.

Wages of Crews. Now and then there was a reference to the wages paid the crews of the ocean going vessels in the plantation trade, and although as the century moved along the occasionally quoted figures were higher there were not enough data to form a judgment about the trend of wages. Because suit was brought against Cecil Lord Baltimore by the master of the *Dove* for expenses of the original voyage, we have the agreement about the wages to be paid each month: the master £4, mate £2.10, boatswain and gunner £1.2, two other men probably seamen £1, a boy for the master 10sh.; also the master was allowed free passage for another boy.⁹⁷ In the third quarter of the century there was a record of a suit to recover wages as "mariners," one man claiming 30sh. sterling a month and another 38sh.⁹⁸ A few years later another law suit offered the following detailed schedule of pay per month: master £7.10, chief mate £4.10, the second mate, cook, cooper, surgeon and carpenter received £3 apiece, the carpenter's mate and the boatswain £2, the gunner £1.15, and the 8 seamen were down for £1.6 each; the total monthly payroll came to £40.3.0.⁹⁹ Another court case at the end of the century involved an agreement by the owners of a vessel trading to

⁹⁵ Henry F. Thompson, "An Atlantic Voyage in the Seventeenth Century," *Md. H. M.*, II, 319-326; this article was apparently based on the log books of the *Friendship* and the *Baltimore* sailing in 1671 and 1673. See also, Semmes, *Captains and Mariners*, pp. 31-35.

⁹⁶ "A Further Account of the Province of Pennsylvania by William Penn, 1685," in *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West Jersey and Delaware, 1630-1707*, ed. by Albert Cook Myers, New York, 1912.

⁹⁷ *Md. H. M.*, I, 352-354; Bernard C. Steiner, "New Light on Maryland History from the British Archives," *ibid.*, IV, 251-255.

⁹⁸ *Archives*, XLIX, 101.

⁹⁹ *Md. P. C. R.*, NN, pp. 182-184. Bruce found the pay of ship masters to be about £9 a month, chief mate £4, physician and carpenter £3.10, a sailor £2-2.6, II, 347-348.

Barbados to pay their master-factor on the ship 50sh. a month; that was reduced by the court to 40sh. While in port the master's servant was to get 15sh. a month for looking after the vessel, and there was an allowance of 2sh.6d. a day for general expenses while in Barbados.¹⁰⁰ Referring to New England commerce, Weeden wrote of ordinary wages for captains of £6 a month, £4 for the chief mate, £1.15 to £2.15 for the seamen.¹⁰¹

(To be continued)

¹⁰⁰ Maryland Provincial Court Judgments, WT(4), pp. 271-277, MS (Hall of Records, Annapolis; hereafter cited as Md. P. C. J.).

¹⁰¹ Weeden, p. 369.

THE SCULPTURED PANELS OF OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALTIMORE

By I. T. FRARY

Two figures, carved in stone, have looked down for well over a century from the façade of the present old St. Paul's Church and from that of its predecessor on the ever changing throngs below in Charles Street. Few of the individuals in those throngs ever give a glance or a thought to the graven figures above them, but if they should, a curious story of early Baltimore life might be revealed to them.

This all but forgotten story can best be told in the words of the original participants, and its first chapter is to be found in an article written by Rembrandt Peale and published in the January 1856 number of a magazine called *The Crayon*. A copy of this publication, that is preserved in the Library of Congress at Washington, yielded the following:

The Battle Monument of Baltimore was designed by MAXIMILIAN GODEFROY. For the execution of the Sculptures designed for it, Sig. CAPELLANO, recently arrived in New York, was recommended, who came on to Baltimore; but not finding Mr. Godefroy at home, made his house his domicile, much to the surprise of the black cook who had charge of the house with a limited supply of change. I was informed of her dilemma, and wrote to Mr. Godefroy, but received no answer, as the artist, in a secluded spot, was absorbed in making an elaborate drawing of the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, and forgot everything connected with the Battle Monument. The poor sculptor became impatient and talked of returning to New York. Not to lose the chance of detaining, perhaps, an excellent artist, an occupation was suggested. ROBERT CARY LONG, the architect of St. Paul's Church, in anticipation of some future occasion of completing his design, had caused two large blocks of free-stone to be built in the upper front of his church—one, for the figure of Christ breaking the bread; the other, Moses holding the tables of the Law.

Mr. Capellano was delighted with the idea of getting to work; but it was necessary to decide upon his ability, and I proposed to Mr. Long, that I would give forty dollars, if he would contribute an equal sum, to pay the sculptor for two small models in clay. They were executed to my satisfaction, and a subscription of a thousand dollars was soon raised for the Church. The sculptor was quickly installed on his elevated platform, and one of the figures was nearly completed before Mr. Godefroy returned to bargain for the proposed sculptures for the Battle Monument. It was not long before he found full employment at the Capitol at Washington, as well as at Baltimore.

He was a most industrious man—and so devoted to his marble that he could not spare an hour to learn either French or English; and his wife, who

had joined him from New York, told me that she believed he would turn to stone himself. Fifteen years after this, (in 1830), I was surprised one fine afternoon in the Boboli gardens, at Florence, on being accosted by a well-dressed *Signor*, with his gay wife and five fine children. It was Capellano; who acknowledged my timely service to him, and informed me that having made money enough in America, he had bought *uno piccolo palazzo*, to enjoy the remainder of his days in his native city.

This story, which involves men of prominence in the art life of early Baltimore, naturally whets the appetite for further details, and a letter found among the rare manuscripts preserved by The Maryland Historical Society has thrown light on the Peale narrative. This letter was written by Capellano himself and was addressed to Robert Cary Long, the architect of St. Paul's Church¹ which was then under construction. It is the artist's formal acceptance of the contract for carving the two panels on the church, and thus provides a valuable link in the story.

Sir,

The circumstances which induced me to seek an asylum in this Country are well known—the embarrassments in which they have thrown me are so great, that I must pass over in silence a subject so painful—but these embarrassments united to my desire of manifesting my sensibility for the good will which the Inhabitants of Baltimore have had the goodness to evince towards me have determined me to conclude the contract which I made with you Yesterday through Mr Godefroy, of beginning immediately and of doing for \$1000 the Bass Reliefs of Moses & of Christ for St Paul's Church—now Sir, that the thing is concluded I am under the necessity of entreating that you will consent to payments being made to me in the following manner, for by a Letter received this morning from Madame Capellano in which she urges the necessity of an immediate remittance, & by my desire of being reunited to my family with the least possible delay, I cannot dispense with making such an arrangement & which I trust will meet your approbation—

1 st at the present moment - - - - -	\$ 300
2 ^d when one of the 2 bass reliefs is finished - - -	300
3 ^d when the second is rough hewed - - - - -	100
4 th when it is entirely finished - - - - -	300

Making altogether the sum agreed on	\$1000
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and I am ready to begin the moment you have prepared a place & the necessary workman.

You will perceive Sir, by what I have mentioned above, that I am urgently pressed to send Madame Capellano some money, & to have a little for immediate imperious occasions—permit me then to hope that you will have the goodness to procure me an advance of \$300, as I am compelled if possible

¹ Burned in 1854. The panels were used again in the façade of the present building.

to send some money by tomorrows mail to Mad^{me} Capellano—my gratitude will be great indeed if you will render me this important service.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant

Capellano

Baltimore Nov^r 20th

P. S. I will take the liberty of calling at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 2 o'clock.

[Addressed to:]

Mr Robert Carey Long
Baltimore

Just what Antonio Capellano referred to as "the circumstances which induced us to seek an asylum in this country" remains for someone with time for research to dig out, but we do know that the sculptor carved the figures of "Christ Breaking Bread" and "Moses Holding the Tables of the Law" on the wall of old St. Paul's, and the work on Battle Monument. He was a competitor for the figure of Washington that surmounts the monument in Mount Vernon Place, but was underbid by Enrico Causici.

Capellano's skill as a sculptor secured for him ready employment on the Capitol at Washington where he carved the bas-relief of Washington over the east entrance to the Rotunda, and the panel over the west door-way inside the Rotunda on which he represented the "Rescue of John Smith by Pocahontas."

Records show that he was desirous of making a portrait bust of James Madison, but the price of eight hundred dollars was too much for the Madison exchequer, and Mr. Madison asked William Lee "to let the matter drop in a manner most delicate towards the artist."

The final touch to the story is added by Peale's account of his meeting with the Capellano family in the Boboli Gardens of Florence, and the obvious conclusion is that, in the wording of contemporary fiction, they all "lived happily ever after."

*The Cleveland Museum of Art,
Cleveland, Ohio.*

STRICKER LETTERS

Contributed by ALICE HARRIS BRENT

The following letter of Colonel George Stricker is one of a number in my possession that throw light upon the family connections of General John Stricker, his son, who was in command at North Point in 1814. They also illustrate the interest of Marylanders in land ventures in Western Virginia where Colonel Stricker made his home from 1794 or earlier till his death.

Of Swiss ancestry George Stricker was born in 1732 and was a resident of Frederick County in 1774 when he was chosen a delegate to the Non-Importation Association which met in Philadelphia September 5th of that year. He was also one of the Committee of Observation from that County and of the Committee of three for Kittoctin Hundred to promote subscriptions for arms and ammunition. On January 3, 1776, he was commissioned captain in the 9th Company, Light Infantry (Smallwood's Regiment) and on July 17, 1776, lieutenant-colonel of the German Battalion. He resigned April 29, 1777, and thereafter represented his county for two sessions, 1779 and 1780, in the General Assembly.*

He married first in Frederick, Katharina or Catharine Springer, the mother of all his children—John, Mary and Elizabeth. His second wife was the Widow McMechen, who had a son, George McMechen. Colonel Stricker died at Wheeling, now West Virginia, in 1810. His elder daughter, Mary, was the wife of Ninian Beall and Elizabeth married ——— Bell. The wife of General John Stricker was Martha, daughter of Gunning Bedford.

The letter is one from a bundle of ten dating from October 1794 to 1805, addressed to General John Stricker. The handwriting varies in the letters but the signatures are all in the same hand. One of these letters which is correctly spelled seems to match his signatures.

* *Archives of Maryland*, XVIII: 18; *Proceedings of the Convention of . . . Maryland . . . 1774, 1775 and 1776*: 67, 93; Scharf, *History of Maryland*, II: 164, 174-175, 185; Williams, *History of Frederick County*, I: 8; *Maryland Historical Magazine*, IX: 209-210; Heitman, *Historical Register* and Goldsborough's MS. Civil List 1749-1891 in Maryland Historical Society.

Mechens Bottom

March the 16th 1805

Dear Son

Yours of the 7th of Feby came to hand on the 23d of the same month and I was happy to here that you and your family wheare well, I congratulate you on the addition to the family and I hope the Lord will Bless you and them all—this makes the Number of my Grand Children 22 in Number that are in life—to wit your Sister Mary 10, five sons and five Doghters the names of sons are George James John Stricker this one I had Named for you and myself the other 2 sons are Baszel and Benjamin.

your sister Elizabeth has four Doghters and one son the Sons Name is George Stricker—and your Six Doghters and one son Makes the above Number of 22.

you Requested me to State quantity of acaers in your ohio farm wich 150 I gave you and 90 you bought of James Callwell which makes 240 acares and the 200 acars I gave you in my Last will wich makes 440 acars and Runs one mile and 20 perch^s on the River ohio

since my last to you I have Received the Battent from Richmond for the 200 acares wich I entend to conve_ to you at the Next Court and when Recorded will forward to you the Battent and Deed.

your Middle Island falls farm wich was Servaed for you in your Name contains 600 acares and the other 200 acares survaed in my name for which I assigned you the certertificade of the Suervay which makes 800 acares—the Part of the tract that was attempted to have been taken away will not afacet it at all—this farm is Varey Valuabale for watter works and there is a Bank of Iron or_ on the Same

I have offered to Give a Lease on it for ten years to make such improvements as I shall think Proper

your other Lands I will Give you a Statement of in my Next.

George Beall your Nephew will except of your offer will come to the farm next Spring—I have let it for one year from the first Day of April next.

we have had a very grat flod in the ohio River so that at Lest one 3^d of the Bottoms have been under watter wich has Done grat harm—I have not Lost any of my Railles at your farm but it will take one weeks work for 2 hands to Right up the farms again.

I had got my health torable well again an_ I was Gathering Strength untill the 21^t Day of Last month I had the misfortune to fall from the head of a very Step_ Pare Stairs in wich I had allmost Killed my Self.

I am Gitting some better but I shall Never git over it altogether as I was very much Bruised on my Back and hips.

your Dear Mother wich has been in a very Bad State of health for five months Past but it appears that She is mending a Little and I hope will be Spared a While Longer as a Comfort to me—I hope you will not forgit her in your Next as you Did in your Last

your Sisters and there familys wheare all well the Last time I hered from them.

your Dear Mother joins in love to you and the family—and I Remain

your affectionate father

GEORGE STRICKER

The remaining letters contain the following information: In 1794 Colonel Stricker says he has a "snugg house 18 x 22 feet in this town" (Wheeling) and has been living in it one year. It is worth one hundred pounds. He speaks of "Moses Shepherd" who has brought him from his son materials for a Great Coat and Leggings, and asks that tea and coffee be sent. In 1795 there is a letter dated "Fort Randolph." In 1796 he mentions General Stricker's sister Mary and her brother-in-law "Baszle." In June of same year he says Ningan Bell and wife Mary send compliments. In January 1796 (in his own handwriting) he says he has been appointed "Collector of Revenue" for this District (Wheeling).

In 1805 he has made his will leaving Archibald Woods, Esq., and his grandson George Beall (23 years of age) his executors. He says that his daughter Mary's daughter Mary has married a Mr. Henry Harriman, son of George Harriman formerly of Baltimore County. His daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, live in Brooke County, Virginia, now West Virginia. In a letter dated McMechen's Bottom, August 17, 1805, he speaks of having written to William McMechen of Baltimore and of receiving an answer. McMechen's Bottom is probably the antecedent of the present McMechen, a town on the Ohio River south of Wheeling. In a letter dated McMechen's Bottom, June 24, 1805, he tells of travelling with his wife to the head waters of the Miami and Scioto Rivers and says they visited all of his wife's daughters.

His grandson, John Stricker, Jr. (d. s. p.), has written:

As I was entering the mail stage on the Ohio, having forgotten something, it was necessary to call my name aloud, on hearing which one of the passengers, a middle aged clergyman, learning who I was, informed me that his first sermon was preached in commemoration of the character and services of my grandfather. Indeed, from what I could gather, he was respected and honored by the community in which he moved, in a particular manner, as well in Virginia where he died, as in Maryland where a great part of his life was spent. The Virginia papers near his residence published a long obituary which I have seen but have mislaid.

BOOK REVIEWS

Jamestown and St. Mary's, Buried Cities of Romance. By HENRY CHANDLEE FORMAN. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1938. 355 pp. \$4.50.

In this book Mr. Forman presents the results of the latest excavations at the sites of Jamestown and St. Mary's City, adding sufficient historical information to provide an adequate background for his reconstruction of these early capitals.

To us, who appreciate the importance of these settlements as the beginnings of a great nation, it seems appropriate to call them "Buried Cities of Romance," but it is doubtful if "Romance" would have been the word chosen by the original settlers who suffered such great privations, and often violent deaths, in their efforts to establish a footing in a wilderness.

It is to be expected that considerably more than half this book should be devoted to Jamestown since the author, as chief architect of the Jamestown Archaeological Project of the U. S. Department of the Interior, had other trained workers associated with him there, while at St. Mary's City he had to rely entirely on his own efforts for new archaeological explorations. Indeed, he points out that "a couple of dozen Jamestown foundations have been uncovered, but only five have been excavated in the Maryland Capital. While this work seeks to compare the towns, the comparison will be unfair to St. Mary's until the remains of the Governor's Castle, chief building at St. Mary's, are known."

Although the reader with only a general interest in the subject of this book might wish that the author had, at times, drawn more clearly the lines separating his historical, archaeological and conjectural material, yet there are at least two chapters against which such a reader would not raise this point; one, entitled "The Two Fruitful Sisters," tells of "those characters and personalities which went by water back and forth between both towns . . . winding the thread of history about both provinces and both cities"; the other, the last chapter, entitled "A Simultaneous Fate" shows that it was the same man, Sir Francis Nicholson, who administered the mortal blows that led to the abandonment of both Jamestown and St. Mary's City.

But the particularly valuable feature of this volume is the series of restorations made by the author. The map of Jamestown on the front end papers, and that of St. Mary's City on the back end papers, are invaluable for elucidating the text, while the drawings of plans and elevations, based on contemporary descriptions and on the foundations so far uncovered, suggest very simply and convincingly the probable forms of the early buildings of these two unfortunate towns.

Heretofore the most complete picture of Maryland's first capital was to be found in *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland* by James Walter Thomas. It is interesting to compare the plan of St. Mary's found in that book with the one in this. Mr. Forman has revised and amplified Mr. Thomas' lay-out, giving references to the original sources on which he bases his conclusions; indeed his entire work is carefully documented.

Anyone wishing to see other examples of the early buildings of St. Mary's

should consult Addison Worthington's *Twelve Old Houses West of Chesapeake Bay*, Boston, 1918; Swepson Earle's *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, Baltimore, 1923, and the author's *Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland*, published during the State's tercentenary year.

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER.

Crime and Punishment in Early Maryland. By RAPHAEL SEMMES, LL. B., Ph. D. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1938. viii, 334 pp. \$3.

Those who depend on romantic literature, attractive prints, and high sounding political addresses for knowledge of life in the Colonial period gain the impression that existence in that early day was easy going, liberal, without extreme formality, and lacked class distinction. But fact overcomes fiction, and the reader of Dr. Semmes' *Crime and Punishment in Early Maryland*, will find that his illusions are awakened to stern realities of the time, for the volume gives not a romantic but a thorough and factual account of life of our ancestors in Proprietary Maryland.

Those who held the high office of governor, councillor, burgess or judge maintained their station with great dignity and promptly called to account, and often punished, those colonists guilty of infractions thereof. Laws also were enacted rigorously regulating the individual's personal conduct with the kind of punishment which, in our civilization, would be condemned by any court as "cruel and unusual." Last but not least there existed the superstitions of the time, which with all the rest affords the author full warrant to adopt the quotation

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

Cecil Calvert, early in Colonial days, required his officers to wear some distinctive "habit, medal or otherwise," so they would stand apart "from the rest of the people," and judges were obliged to wear their "ribbon and medal" on court day on pain of fine. With dignity imposed upon them it followed that the Colonial Marylander who criticised government officers must of necessity be prepared to assume the consequences of his act. So, in the opening chapter "The Majesty of the Law," it is recorded that the commander of the good ship *Golden Fortune* was arrested and compelled to explain before the Provincial Court the charge of "sundry contemptuous and scandalous words uttered by him against his Lordship's rule and government." To call an assemblyman a "factious fellow" required "humble submission" to the house and apology to the offended member. And one who "threatened, menaced and cursed" the delegates was ordered whipped with twenty lashes "by the hand of the common hangman," while another who referred to members of the lower house as "pitiful rogues and puppets" received thirty-nine lashes for his opinion, the delegates declining his excuse that he was drunk on the occasion. Obviously there did not exist in that early time our present right to speak freely of officers of government. Judges punished for contempt in their presence, but could indulge a pleasantry, as witness that citizen being permitted to go hence on promise to amend his conduct, though somewhat intoxicated he appeared at court insisting "he had come to drink a bowl of punch with the judges." All this and more is told,

backed by a wealth of bibliography, in chapters on trial and punishment; housing and clothing; servant discipline; drunkenness; profanity; slander; witchcraft; sickness, chirurgery and burials.

Strict regulation of conduct was the order of the day, and if existing law failed to produce better behavior the remedy was more law, sounding very like the present. It was a time when theft above twenty-five cents, as well as bigamy and witchcraft, might be punished with death, and perjury by being nailed by the ears to the pillory. Methods of punishment varied, but the usual form seemed public whipping for man or woman, but, class distinction existing, no such indignity could be inflicted on a "gentleman." Servants stealing from their masters for a first offense were sentenced to thirty stripes, and for a second branded with the letter "R"; branding with the letter "H" with whipping was the penalty for hog stealing. There were the stocks for drunkards, with the ducking stool for those deserving that experience. It was a day, also, when one person was pardoned from the sentence of death on condition he serve as "common hangman"; and a convicted felon might escape death by claiming "benefit of clergy"—a privilege extended to those who could read and adopted from the practice of the Ecclesiastical Court where the death penalty could not be inflicted; escaping death, however, the felon must suffer branding. There existed, too, the superstition that a murdered body would bleed if touched by the murderer, and suspects were often subjected to such a test. Suicides were denied a Christian burial, and their goods forfeit to the Crown. There was rank discrimination in punishment, and often the man would escape and the woman be whipped for a similar offense. The pages describing the harsh and sometimes cruel treatment of servants by some masters leaves one with a feeling hardly short of revolt, but there is perhaps the consolation of knowing that at least two masters suffered the extreme penalty for cruelty resulting in death of their servants. Such was only part of the life in Seventeenth Century Maryland, and much more awaits the reader of the book.

Many informative references appear: running of the first horse race in Talbot County in 1672; the classification of surgeons with "artificers and laborers" for licensing purposes; the establishment of "ordinaries," with regulation of charges by the landlord for man or beast. Heavy drinking and much drunkenness existed, but even the strictness of the time did not suggest prohibition as a remedy. Indeed, one coming into the Colony was advised to bring rum and brandy.

Like the author's first volume, *Captains and Mariners of Early Maryland*, the value of the present work is not only in its splendid contribution to Maryland's early customs of law and manners, but also in the care and thoroughness of its preparation and research.

CHARLES C. WALLACE.

The History of Goucher College. By ANNA HEUBECK KNIPP and THADDEUS P. THOMAS. Baltimore: Goucher College, 1938. x, 659 pp. \$3.

It would be difficult to find two better informed authors for this chronicle of Goucher's fifty years. Mrs. Knipp, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, was president of the first graduating class, in 1892, while Dr. Thomas served the college from his appointment as Instructor of History, in 1892, until his death in 1936.

Their account naturally centers around the great personalities who, since its founding by the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1888, as the Women's College of Baltimore City, have made Goucher one of our leading colleges for women. Dr. Hopkins, first president, who, by inclination a teacher, nevertheless selected a superior faculty, organized a heterogeneous group of students, and established curricula which, by 1890, had placed the school in the first rank of women's colleges; President Goucher, creator and early financial bulwark, who perfected the organization and established it soundly in all except finances, which even his generous contributions could not stabilize; President Noble, who analyzed the financial problem and revealed the exigency; President Guth, who averted financial catastrophe, increased enrollment, and developed the college plant; President Robertson, who, through depression years, has developed the New Plan, secured increased publicity, and utilized to the utmost the present plant, never forgetting "Greater Goucher," still in the future—all these are Goucher; these and others, notably Mrs. Goucher, Dr. Van Meter, who phrased the aim of the school, "the formation of womanly character for womanly ends," and Dr. Froelicher, to whom Goucher is greatly indebted for her high cultural standards and her progressiveness.

The authors display justifiable family pride in Goucher's achievements: her pioneering in physical education, political science, and vocational guidance for women; her weathering of the financial crises in 1913 and 1921-1929; her stand for academic freedom; and her generally high standards. Their personal knowledge of their subject results in an intimate, extremely interesting chronicle, lacking somewhat, however, that objective judgment which characterizes the professional historian; and also provides a plethora of detail, which, though often appearing trivial to the disinterested reader, must induce a delightful nostalgia in the hearts of Goucher's daughters.

W. BIRD TERWILLIGER.

Colonial and Historic Homes of Maryland. . . . One Hundred Original Etchings. By DON SWANN, with Descriptive Text by DON SWANN, JR. Baltimore: Etchcrafters Art Guild, 1939. Two volumes. \$200.

There is something a bit startling about the appearance of Mr. Don Swann's two sumptuous volumes just at this time. Are they ghosts from the boom days of a decade ago, or the presage of flush times just around the corner? At any rate, here they are, the grandiose culmination of all the books that have been written on Maryland's old houses—a century of signed etchings, each with an accompanying page of text by Mr. Don Swann, Jr. They are presented to the world in the grand manner. Every canon of *de luxe* publication is observed; there are great sheets of creamy paper, lordly margins, lists of patrons and subscribers, introduction following introduction. It is the last word, uttered with emphasis.

A work so spaciously conceived, on which such an appalling amount of toil has obviously been spent engenders humility in the reviewer, who feels that to do the subject justice he should be a first-rate art critic, an authority

on Maryland architecture, history and genealogy, and a typographical expert all in one. The present writer, having no such qualifications, falls back on wondering how Mr. Swann's *magnum opus* should be classified. Is it primarily for the ornate shelves of rich men's libraries? One dismisses this thought as unworthy. Can it be regarded as a book of reference for architects? Only to a limited extent; Mr. Swann's draughtsmanship is excellent when his heart is in his work, but when his interest fails (as it deplorably did in "Homewood" and the Hammond-Harwood House, to mention two examples) the mysteries of mass and proportion elude him. Will it quicken the circulation of artists and those who understand the subtleties of etching? Very often, but not always.

All of this could have been said more tersely by summing up Mr. Swann's work as uneven—and how inevitably! That is the inherent weakness of these great "stunts" that artists occasionally set themselves, in violation of their true natures. In this connection one thinks of that super-stunt, Audubon's *Birds of America*, and the fluctuation of those innumerable plates between genius and banality. It could not possibly be argued, however, that Audubon's work was not worth doing, and by the same token Mr. Swann's book, in its more limited way, is definitely worth while. One emerges from a quiet and careful examination of it with a sense of a trip to pleasant places taken in the company of an understanding guide; and it is good to think that as fire and calamity inevitably overtake these old Maryland houses the essential mood of many of them will live on in Mr. Swann's etchings. This justifies the work as fully as if it were an architectural or historical work of reference.

The value of the illustrations rather than that of the text is emphasized, and with good reason. It is impossible to check up on all the statements of Mr. Don Swann, Jr. but in certain cases there are inaccuracies. Names are spelled wrong (trifles that are not trifles), and the family ghosts, centenarian negresses and bricks-made-in-England are once more trotted out. After many years of Garden Club pilgrimages and roseate library romanticizing, the public is getting more exacting and hard-bitten about such matters.

GILMAN PAUL.

NOTES AND QUERIES

The new dress in which the *Magazine* appears with this number, the first change of garb in thirty-three years, has been designed under the direction of Mr. Norman T. A. Munder of Baltimore, one of the distinguished typographers of America, who has generously given the Society of the fruits of his talent and long experience.

Original Manuscript of Mallarmé's Tribute to Poe. Dr. E. Carnet-Noulet, of the University of Brussels, is in hopes of finding, in Baltimore, the manuscript of Stéphane Mallarmé's "Le Tombeau d'Edgar Poe," a sonnet written in honor of the unveiling of Poe's tomb and published in Sara Sigourney Rice's *Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Volume*, Baltimore, Turnbull Bros., 1877. The disposition of Miss Rice's papers is not known. Information concerning this important manuscript will be gratefully received by Richard Hart, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, who will transmit it to Dr. Carnet-Noulet.

Wanted: Parents and other ancestors of William Wilkins of Annapolis, elected church warden of St. Ann's Parish, 1738 (Refs.: Wills, Liber 31, fo. 216 and 39, fo. 839; Accounts 56, fo. 162). He married (St. Ann's Parish records), April 19, 1735, Deborah (Maccubbin) Palmer, widow of Nathaniel Palmer and daughter of John Maccubbin and Anne Howard. Had five children, among whom his "son and heir" (St. Ann's baptism record) was William Wilkins, who married Sarah Conant, Sept. 28, 1765.

Eleanor B. Wilkins Cooch (Mrs. Edward Webb Cooch),
Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Del.

Adam Hudson fought in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at the siege of Yorktown and later died from the wounds. Can any one supply data on Adam Hudson? Do you have any records on the See or Cobbs families?

W. J. See,
6056 McPherson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Can anyone give me information concerning the Mary Hurst who married Jesse Hoshal in Harford County, Md., Dec. 22, 1779, and later lived in Baltimore County, Md.?

(Miss) Sarah Hoshall,
1351 Springdale Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

I wish to know the name of any living American descendant of Sir Robert Eden, last Colonial Governor of Maryland, and his wife, Caroline Calvert?

(Mrs. Wm. M.) Jean Bullitt Darlington,
Pomona Hill, West Chester, Pa.

Wanted: Parents of John Howard, b. Dec. 1, 1780, Kent County, Del., m. Martha McCracken, 29 May 1802 (Cecil Co. records). The estate of Abner Howard, Kent Co., Del., was administered, May 5, 1800, by his widow Elizabeth Howard (later m. Caleb Libby). The heirs were John, Joseph and Mary. Would like to get in touch with descendants of Abner Howard and prove parentage of John Howard.

John Paul Howard,
217 Santa Clara Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Johan Peter Putterbach, immigrant, landed at Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1752. French and Indian War soldier. Where did he settle in Maryland? Would like family record of his children, names, etc.

Dr. W. S. Butterbaugh,
Howard, Colorado.

Wanted: Parentage and precise date of marriage of Ann Bruce of Maryland. She married James McCoy c. 1750.

Elizabeth Hayward (Mrs. Sumner Hayward),
224 Richards Road, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Wanted: The date of service in the War of 1812 of Major Richard Ireland Jones who enlisted in Maryland. If this complete information is not obtainable can someone give me date of enlistment?

Mrs. W. E. Althausen,
Haverford Rd., Nashville, Tennessee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

December 12, 1938. The regular meeting of the Society was called to order by Acting President Radcliffe. The following were elected to membership:

Mrs. Arthur F. Armstrong.	Mr. David Norman McCullough.
Mrs. Harry Guy Campbell.	Mr. Oscar Wood McCleary.
George W. Fogg, Ph. D.	Mr. Edward D. Martin.
Mr. Norman Bentley Gardiner	Elizabeth Merritt, Ph. D.
Mr. W. Hall Harris, Jr.	Miss Alice E. Miller.
Admiral T. Holliday Hicks.	Mrs. Donald Symington.
Mr. Carl W. Hintz.	Miss Bertha M. Talbott.
Miss Estelle S. Walters.	

The death on September 12, 1938 of Mr. Wilbur W. Hubbard, a member, was reported.

Mr. John T. Rogers who was introduced by Mr. Douglas Gordon, gave an interesting paper, "President Lincoln, Governor Hicks and the Union."

January 16, 1939. The following named persons, previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active:

Mrs. Marshall Wilson.	Miss Nina Lee.
Adj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord.	Mr. Frank J. Baldwin.
Hon. Allan Cleaveland.	Mr. W. W. Finney.
Mr. David C. Winebrenner.	Mr. John Baylor.
Mr. Charles W. Bibb.	Mr. Louis Zimmerman.
Dr. Alan M. Chesney.	

Associate:

Mrs. Horace K. T. Sherwood.

Dr. Matthew Page Andrews presented some letters concerning a brick, presented to the Society some years ago, found in Ferryland, Newfoundland, the settlement of Lord Baltimore.

The deaths of the following members were reported:

- Rev. Arsenius Boyer, January 1, 1939.
- Rev. Arthur C. Carty, November 29, 1937.
- Rev. Alward Chamberlaine, October 18, 1938.
- Mr. A. C. Veatch, December 24, 1938.

Nominations were made for the officers of the Society to be voted upon at the Annual Meeting in February.

Mr. Gordon introduced as speaker Mr. Nathan Starr, of Williamstown, Mass., who gave an interesting paper entitled, "George IV, and Public Opinion, with Observations on Royal Marriages in the 18th and 19th Centuries."

February 13, 1939. At a regular meeting of the Society the following donations were reported: An ivory plaque of the late Miss Eleanor S. Cohen, artist, Boris Schatz of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem; the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Julius Friedenwald. A mahogany chest of drawers, over eight feet high, from the collection of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen, given by her executors, Dr. Julius Friedenwald and Mr. Samuel J. Fisher.

The following were elected to membership:

Mrs. Henry C. Foster.	Rev. Carroll E. Harding.
Mr. Nelson B. Lasson.	Mr. Edward Gross.
Mr. John Henry Scarff.	Mr. L. Manuel Hendler.
Mr. Alexander C. Brown.	Mr. Robert H. Baldwin.
Mr. J. Bruce Kremer.	Miss Bertha Coblens Joseph.

Upon motion of Colonel Harrison Tilghman, Captain Anthony Eden of England was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The decease of the following members was reported:

Mr. John Pleasants, January 22, 1939.

Mr. Norman James, January 24, 1939.

Carl Swisher, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, read a paper entitled: "Roger Brooke Taney and the Tenets of Democracy."

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 13, 1939. The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order with Acting President Radcliffe in the chair. There being no contest for the various offices and standing committees, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the following persons, thereby duly elected:

President.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Vice-Presidents.

J. HALL PLEASANTS.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS.

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER.

Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM B. MARYE.

Recording Secretary.

JAMES E. HANCOCK.

Treasurer.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

G. CORNER FENHAGEN, *Chairman.*

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, JR.

HENRY DUFFY.

THOMAS F. CADWALADER.

C. MORGAN MARSHALL.

CHARLES MCHENRY HOWARD.

Committee on the Gallery.

GILMAN PAUL, *Chairman.*

JAMES R. HERBERT BOONE. LAWRASON RIGGS.
R. MCGILL MACKALL.

Committee on the Library.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY. EDWARD B. MATHEWS.
JOHN W. GARRETT. JAMES A. ROBERTSON.
GEORGE HARRISON. A. MORRIS TYSON.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR. CHARLES E. RIEMAN.

Committee on Publication.

W. STULL HOLT, *Chairman.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS. RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Committee on Membership.

MRS. ROBERT F. BRENT, *Chairman.*

ALEXANDER BROWN GRISWOLD. FERDINAND C. LATROBE.
JOHN EAGER HOWARD OF B. JOHN P. PACA, JR.
MACGILL JAMES. MARSHALL WINCHESTER.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

DOUGLAS GORDON, *Chairman.*

KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD. B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.

The annual report of the Council was read by Mr. Radcliffe, who stated that the individual reports of the Committees would be printed in the *Magazine*.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

This is an annual report of the Maryland Historical Society as provided for in our constitution and by-laws. I am submitting the special reports from the treasurer and the chairmen of the various committees of the Maryland Historical Society activities during the past year. It is quite apparent that our Society has functioned in many ways very satisfactorily during 1938 in spite of the fact that our income and certain other facilities have been inadequate. Our treasurer and our finance committee have handled our investments wisely but we should find ways and means of increasing our revenue.

Our study should, I think, go beyond matters of finances merely. After the Maryland Historical Society was organized nearly one hundred years ago, it became quickly the center of many activities in this state. Since then other organizations have been formed which are exercising among other activities, some of the functions which had been assumed by the Maryland Historical Society in the early days of its existence. These later formed organizations

have grown in strength and are of inestimable value to Maryland. Some of these institutions are the following: Peabody Institute, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore Museum of Art, Walters Art Gallery, Hall of Records, Maryland Academy of Sciences, The Johns Hopkins University and other educational institutions; various religious and patriotic organizations etc., etc. With all these institutions the Maryland Historical Society is working in a spirit of friendly co-operation along varying lines.

I am not suggesting that the Maryland Historical Society take on any new activities or surrender any of the ones in which it is now engaged but it is quite possible that a general survey of the local situation might lead to more active and practical methods of co-operation with some of these other institutions and possibly in some cases might help to avoid unnecessary duplication or over-lapping.

I believe also that there has never been any comprehensive survey showing the location of historical books, manuscripts and other material in Maryland. We know that our state is unusually rich in historical data. Decided advantages would result to these institutions, to our citizens and also to our visitors if we could know better what materials we really have in Maryland and where they are. Of course both a survey and a compilation of its results would have to be very general and incomplete.

Our patriotic societies in Maryland continue to give serious and helpful thought to matters of history. Our relations with these societies are very friendly. It is possible that these relations may be strengthened with those societies without our going in any way contrary to the precedents of our Society or counter in anywise to the very generous gift of the late Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser to whose generosity we are indebted for our present useful and beautiful home.

A very distinguished Marylander who is a member of the Society and was for many years a professor of history in one of the large universities of our country has recently become attached in a very important official capacity to the Library of Congress. I chance to be a member of the Library Committee of the United States Senate. He is keenly interested in our Society and is desirous of being helpful to us. I have reference to Dr. St. George Leakin Sioussat. It is quite possible that Dr. Sioussat and in fact the Library of Congress would take an interest in surveys somewhat along the lines which I have suggested and might also help to secure such studies.

For instance, our collection of historical data is very large in value and it is regarded by authorities as being an outstanding one. Frequently we receive additions to it but I think we should be more active in trying to locate and to secure new material. We need money to put our historical materials in more suitable arrangement and to provide better opportunities for access to them. I should not attempt any hazard as to the value of the assets of the historical materials of the Maryland Historical Society. Undoubtedly the figure runs into millions of dollars. Many of our items are without duplicates and really can not be valued.

This is not the place to make an extended statement as to the purposes and uses of the Maryland Historical Society. I merely want at this moment to emphasize one matter quite well known: It is this, the historical materials of the Maryland Historical Society afford interest and pleasure to many people. They also have many practical uses in numerous ways.

Mrs. Brent, her associates on the membership committee and other members of the Society have been diligent and successful in securing new members and I feel that all of us should endeavor to assist Mrs. Brent and her committee in their efforts. I think that we should encourage the creation of new life-memberships in addition to the adoption of other methods of increasing the amount of our investments.

I have another suggestion along those lines. Several Marylanders who are now living outside of the state have upon my suggestion joined our Society in the belief that the Maryland Historical Society afforded a very desirable connecting link for them with Maryland. As we know, there are Maryland societies located in New York, Washington and various other places in the country. I have suggested to the officials of some of these societies that they co-operate with us in securing new members and additional historical data and I believe they will help us.

I will follow up these comments with more specific points a little later on and I would indeed be very grateful at any time for any suggestions and criticisms.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, *President.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM.

I beg to submit herewith report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum for the calendar year 1938.

The budget allowance for the year was \$2,000.00 and we have actually expended during the year for the various items listed below a total of \$1,974.50, leaving a balance of \$25.50.

In addition to usual items of maintenance covered by the budget, the Chairman of the Trustees and Mr. Laurence Fowler were appointed by the Council a Special Committee to undertake extensive changes in the roofs of the Library and Gallery, and in the lighting of these two rooms. These alterations are now under way and will be completed in the next two or three months.

The following is a detailed statement of budget expenditures during 1938:

Budget allowance	\$2,000.00
Expenditures:	
A. D. T. Alarm Service.....	\$427.20
Repairs	349.80
Fuel	553.50
Insurance	187.13
Light	275.22
Water Rent.....	27.40
Supplies	58.26
Miscellaneous	95.99
	<hr/>
	1,974.50
Balance.....	\$ 25.50

Respectfully submitted,

G. CORNER FENHAGEN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY.

During the past year the Gallery was repainted and the pictures rehung. On the third floor two rooms were rearranged. In the larger room were placed most of the Society's models and pictures of ships, and in the smaller one a number of the pictures bequeathed to the Society by Henry Oliver Thompson. The addition of a case to the Cohen Room made it possible to accommodate all the objects of this interesting collection within the room itself.

The Society cooperated with the Baltimore Museum of Art in its "Maryland in the Patriotic Tradition" exhibition, and with the Municipal Museum's exhibition of "Landscapes."

The following objects were presented to the Society during the year 1938:

Portrait by LeClear of Margaret Randall, daughter of Christopher and Eleanor Carey Randall, b. 1782; d. 1872; mar. Wm. Evans, 1807.

Gift of Walter Devereux Evans.

Print of Ellicott's Mills. Sachse, Baltimore, 1854.

Gift of Walter Devereux Evans.

Miniature by Charles M. Dennis, of Boston, of Ellen Douglas Jamison (Mrs. Baldwin).

Gift of her son, Francis J. Baldwin.

Painting (on a fire screen) of the Governor's Mansion in Annapolis before the recent alterations.

Gift of Mrs. J. L. Dulany.

French silver coffee pot presented to William Short, while Ambassador to France, by Napoleon's brother, Joseph Bonaparte.

Gift of Miss Richardson of Louisville, Kentucky, the great-grand niece of William Short.

Mrs. Edgar Browning, the granddaughter of Andrew Ellicott, of Ellicott's Mills, presented the following articles to the Society: 1 large oriental rug; 1 prayer rug; three chairs; nine wine jelly glasses; one glass mug; silver mug; silver sugar tongs; two silver tablespoons; all pieces of the Ellicott and Fairman families (Mrs. Andrew Ellicott was a Miss Fairman).

Various miscellaneous contributions of medals, badges and photographs were made to the Society's collections.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Your Committee reports that during the past year the gifts from members and friends of the Society have been numerous, valuable and diversified. No funds for the purchase of books or manuscripts having been available for allocation to this Committee we have been dependent on the generosity of friends; and as no funds were to be disposed of there have been no formal meetings of the Committee. However, the Committee has not been inactive. Much service has been rendered through the solicitation of gifts, supplying

information in answer to difficult questions, and in filming and photostating rare items, for the Society and for sister institutions. We have filmed the Marriage License Records of the Baltimore Record Office, covering the period from 1778 to 1850.

Our entire collection of rare and valuable Broad­sides have been filmed for the National Bibliographic project, and when published will secure for us an honorable place among outstanding Broadside Collections.

Through the generous gift of the National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots, our collection of manuscript Maryland Militia lists have been photostated and are to be indexed and bound.

There have been added to the permanent collection: 169 bound volumes, 66 pamphlets, 133 manuscripts, 15 maps, 5 genealogical charts, 6 Broad­sides and 230 pieces of sheet music from local publishers, ranging in date from 1796 to 1865.

A partial list of donors follows: Charles Steuart Gantt, Karl A. M. Scholtz, Louis H. Dielman, Francis Neale Parke, Mrs. J. Frank Parran, William B. Marye, Louis Dow Scisco, A. Russell Slagle, J. Hall Pleasants, M. D., Robert S. Franklin, Henry R. Evans, H. Cavendish Darrell, William P. Kelly, Miss Ruth Monroe, George Sanfield Macdonald, Mrs. James T. Eliason, Mrs. Paul E. Miller, Mrs. Emma D. Price, Henry Randolph Latimer, John Andrew Marsteller, Francis E. Old, Jr., Mrs. David A. Ralston, Robert L. Swain, Jr., Miss Jane James Cook, Mrs. S. L. Little, J. W. Dean, Frank J. Baldwin, George C. Keidel, Charles E. Rieman, Mrs. Thomas C. Jenkins, Sherman Weld Tracy, James W. Hook, Edgar J. Bullard, Mrs. Samuel C. Emory, Mrs. Herbert Rush Preston, Charles D. Carroll, Eugene F. McPike, H. Burton Shipley, Elizabeth Chew Williams, Miss Katharine Cradock, O. H. Cory, Jr., John Carroll Stow, Mrs. Edward W. Digges, Charles O. Clemson, Mrs. Louis Bulkley, Raphael Semmes, Robert M. Torrence, George Morgan Knight, Jr.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

No volumes of the *Archives of Maryland* appeared during the year. The next volume, which like its predecessors is being edited by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, is in page proof and should be issued early in 1939.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine* was published regularly during the year. The resignation of Mr. Louis H. Dielman, after so many years of faithful and successful service as editor of the *Magazine*, confronted your Committee with a serious problem. It was happily solved by the appointment of Mr. James W. Foster, a member of the Society, who assumed editorial direction of the *Magazine* in March.

The following is a statement of the cost of publication of the *Magazine*:

Budget allowance.....	\$1,750.00	
Credits	456.54	
		<u>\$2,206.54</u>
Printing (four issues).....	\$1,645.58	
Postage (distribution four issues).....	62.66	
Editor	200.00	
Miscellaneous	180.56	
		<u>\$2,088.80</u>

Respectfully submitted,

W. STULL HOLT, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

January 1st, 1938:

Life members.....	19	
Active members.....	997	
Associate members	141	
		<u>1157</u>

New members, 1938:

Active members.....	68	
Associate members	18	
		<u>86</u>
		<u>1243</u>

15 Active and 5 Associate members elected during the year have not accepted and paid, although they are added in the total with the hope that they will do so.

Members lost during 1938:

Died	34	
Resigned	24	
Dropped	22	
		<u>80</u>
		<u>1163</u>

December 31st, 1938:

Life members.....	18	
Active members.....	1001	
Associate members	144	
		<u>1163</u>

Net increase for year 1938, 6 new members.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE HARRIS BRENT, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES.

I have the honor to submit as the report of the Lecture Committee a list of the dates and titles of lectures given at the meetings of the Society during the year 1938.

January 10—Paper prepared by Mrs. Anna Howell Kennedy Findlay, and read by B. Howell Griswold, Jr., Esq., entitled: "Where the Captain was Found."

February 14—"Legends of Baltimore," paper by Sidney L. Nyburg, Esq.

March 14—"The Baltimore That Used to Be," illustrated talk by Francis E. Old, Jr., Esq.

April 11—"Sketch of General William H. Winder from His Admission to the Bar Until His Arrival on the Niagara Frontier," paper by Ralph Robinson, Esq.

May 9—"Early Maryland Portraits and their Painters," illustrated talk by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants.

October 10—"A True Likeness of George Washington?", illustrated talk by Frederick Foster, Esq., of the Boston Bar.

November 14—"The Sherley Brothers—An Account of Three Elizabethan Adventurers of the Type that First Settled This Country," talk by Boies Penrose, Esq., of Philadelphia.

December 12—"President Lincoln, Governor Hicks and the Union," a paper by John T. Rodgers, Esq., of Washington.

With great deference to long standing custom, I take the liberty of suggesting that the lectures would be more largely attended, and the important function of the Society of diffusing knowledge about history would be more fully accomplished therefore, if the formal activities which precede the lecture were diminished.

In a historical society having twelve hundred members, there is no longer any need of the elaborate provisions for black-balling candidates nor even for the calling out of names of nominees, or even of new members. The often lengthy obituary lists, I should likewise suggest, might be omitted. The reading of the minutes seems to me likewise to be unnecessary.

The announcement of gifts as a form of expressing the gratitude of the Society, the reports of committees, and announcements by the presiding official, together with occasional remarks from the floor, would seem to me to be the only necessary activities in addition to the lecture.

I feel sure that more than the usual handful of our twelve hundred members would be present if the meetings were less prolonged.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS H. GORDON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand January 1, 1938..... \$1,039.62

RECEIPTS.

Dues from members.....	\$5,015.00
Income Peabody Fund.....	862.50
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	2,417.50
Income Athenaeum Fund.....	3,729.02
Income Audubon Fund.....	210.00
Investigation and Searches.....	21.00
Confederate Relics.....	50.00
Publication Committee.....	133.67
Library Committee.....	67.45
Magazine Account.....	324.37
General Account.....	615.08

Securities:

\$5,000 Baltimore City 4's, due Oct. 1937.....	5,000.00
1,000 Baltimore City 4's, due May 1938.....	1,000.00
5,000 Calvert Co. Rd. Bonds due July 1938.....	5,000.00
7% Distribution on \$2,000.00 Mortgage Security Corp. Series "B" in Liquidation.....	140.00
	<u>24,585.59</u>
	\$25,625.21

EXPENDITURES.

General Account:

Salaries.....	\$5,472.18
Trustees.....	1,974.50
Office.....	256.91
Treasurer.....	130.11
Address Committee.....	8.00
Special.....	350.41
General.....	1,360.64
	<u>\$9,552.75</u>
Magazine Account.....	1,631.58
Library Committee.....	1,483.87
Publication Committee.....	450.22
Securities Purchased (See Investment Account).....	11,174.55
	<u>24,292.97</u>
Balance on hand December 31, 1938.....	\$ 1,332.24

STATE OF MARYLAND—ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand January 1, 1938..... \$5,721.16

RECEIPTS.

State of Maryland.....	\$580.04	
General	187.00	
	<u>767.04</u>	
		\$6,488.20

EXPENDITURES.

General Archives	\$ 583.85	
Balance on hand December 31, 1938.....	<u>\$5,904.35</u>	
State's appropriation for 1938.....	\$4,175.00	
Paid to Society.....		580.04
Paid by State direct to Lord Baltimore Press.....		3,594.96
	<u>\$4,175.00</u>	<u>\$4,175.00</u>

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Uninvested Funds January 1, 1938..... \$ 99.60

CREDITS.

\$5,000.00 Baltimore City 4's Due Oct. 1937.....	\$ 5,000.00	
1,000.00 Baltimore City 4's Due May 1938.....	1,000.00	
5,000.00 Calvert County Rd. Bonds Due July 1938.....	5,000.00	
7% Distribution on \$2,000.00 Mortgage Security Corp. Series "B," in Liquidation.....	140.00	
	<u>11,140.00</u>	
		\$11,239.60

DEBITS.

Securities Purchased:		
\$3,000.00 Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.		
3¼% Debentures Due 12/1/66.....	\$ 3,077.34	
\$3,000.00 United States Steel.		
3¼% Debentures Due 6/1/48.....	3,001.90	
\$5,000.00 United States Treas.		
2¾% Bonds Due 12/15/65.....	5,095.31	
	<u>11,174.55</u>	
Uninvested Balance December 31, 1938.....	\$	65.05

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE, *Treasurer.*

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HONORARY MEMBERS

Ames, Joseph S. (1937).....	Charlote Place, Guilford, Baltimore
Andrews, Charles McLean, Ph.D. (1938)...	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Eden, Captain Anthony.....	17 Fitzhardinge St., W. I., London, Eng.
Marsden, R. G. (1902).....	13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS

Brevitt, Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie } (1935)	} Hotel Altamont, Baltimore
Cain, Mrs. Mary Clough (1922).....	Church Hill, Md.
Calvert, Charles Exley (1911).....	34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada
*Corner, Thomas C. (1913).....	260 W. Biddle St.
Davis, George Harvey (1927).....	14 E. Biddle St.
Dick, Mrs. Frank M. (1933).....	Cambridge, Md.
Gaither, Miss Ida Belle (1935).....	Elizabethtown, N. Y.
Howard, Miss Elizabeth Gray (1916)...	901 St. Paul St.
Jeanes, Mrs. Joseph Y. (1931).....	Villa Nova, Pa.
Littlejohn, Mrs. Robert M. (1916).....	2 E. 88th St., N. Y. C.
Loyola College Librarian.....	{ Loyola College, Charles St. Ave., and Cold Spring Lane
Marburg, Miss Emma (1917).....	6 E. Eager St., Baltimore
*Massey, Mrs. Herman Biddle (1935)....	1017 N. Calvert Street
Morris, Lawrence J. (1927).....	240 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Redwood, Mrs. Mary B. (1907).....	Preston Apts.
Shirk, Mrs. Ida M. (1913).....	{ Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Short, Capt. John Saulsbury (1919).....	38 E. 25th Street
Shriver, J. Alexis (1931).....	Bel Air, Md.
Williams, Miss Nellie C. (1917).....	50 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.
Woodward, William (1935).....	One Wall Street, N. Y. C.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Bell, Herbert C. (1899).....	R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
Black, J. William, Ph. D. (1898).....	Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Brooks, William Gray (1895).....	257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
Brown, Henry John (1908).....	4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
Cockey, Marston Rogers (1897).....	117 Liberty St., N. Y. C.
Ford, Worthington C. (1890).....	1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Hall, Hubert (1904).....	Public Record Office, London
Hersh, Grier (1897).....	York, Pa.
Stevenson, John J. (1890).....	215 West End Ave., New York
Wood, Henry C. (1902).....	Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adams, Harrington (1934).....	Bethlehem Trust Bldg., Bethlehem, Pa.
Andrews, Charles Lee (1911).....	42 Broadway, New York
Auld, Miss Lula Gray (1935).....	Danville, Va.

* Deceased.

- Baker, Mrs. Allan L. (1938).....348 E. Foster Ave., State College, Penna.
 Baker, Mrs. C. H. (1927).....1080 Arden Rd., Pasadena, Cal.
 Ball, David Haines (1935).....327 E. Sydney Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Bell, Alexander H. (1916).....3400 Garfield St., Washington, D. C.
 Bell, Mrs. Louis V. }
 (Annie Megrue) (1930)..... } 205 West 89th St., N. Y. C.
 Bloom, Mrs. Sarah F. (1929).....Vienna, RFD, Va.
 Bosworth, Mrs. Louise P. (1937).....Katonoh, N. Y.
 Bouvier, Mrs. Henrietta J. (1919).....580 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
 Britton, Mrs. Winchester (1932).....Cranford, N. J.
 Brown, Alexander C. (1939).....Mariner's Museum, Newport News, Va.
 Bulkley, Mrs. Caroline (Kemper) }
 (1926) } 1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
 Bullitt, William Marshall (1914).....Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 Burns, Mrs. Annie Walker (1938).....R1, Box 119, Benning Sta., Wash., D. C.
 Carpenter, Mrs. Walter S. (1936).....Wilmington, Del.
 Carroll, Mrs. Elizabeth Swann (1931)....Fernandina, Florida
 Cecil, Arthur Bond, M. D. (1933).... }
 } 1016 Pacific Mutual Bldg.,
 } Los Angeles, Calif.
 Chaney, Mrs. Herbert M. (1936).....2115 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Chew, Major Fielder Bowie (1934).....1910 Biltmore St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Clark, Allen C. (1926).....Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 Cooch, Mrs. Edward W. (1936).....Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Delaware
 Cox, Thomas Riggs (1938).....
 Curry, Miss Kate S. (1930).....1420 Gerard St., Washington, D. C.
 Davidge, Walter Dorsey (1936).....1826 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Dean, Joseph William (1934).....17 S. 26th St., Camp Hill, Va.
 Deford, B. Frank (1914)..... }
 } 608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
 Deford, Mrs. B. Frank (1916)..... }
 Dent, Louis Addison (1905).....3300 16th St., Washington, D. C.
 Dent, Magruder (1937).....Old Church Rd., Greenwich, Conn.
 Devereux, Walter Evans (1938).....11 Lockwood Drive, Old Greenwich, Conn.
 Dolan, John J. (1934).....1323 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Donaldson, John W. (1927).....Millbrook, N. Y.
 Dorsey, Vernon M. (1921).....1346 F St., Washington, D. C.
 Edholm, Mrs. Arthur (1938).....Gordonsville, Va.
 Eliason, Mrs. James T. (1930).....New Castle, Delaware
 Evans, Henry Ridgely (1935).....3300 16th St., Washington, D. C.
 Fisher, Miss Elizabeth J. (1932).....All States Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 Forman, Henry Chandlee (1933).....Farm-Four-Winds, Ruxton, Md.
 Foster, Frederick (1921).....84 State St., Boston, Mass.
 Franklin, Robert S. (1931).....Charleston, W. Va.
 Frazier, Mrs. John (1936)..... }
 } 8015 Navajo St., Chestnut Hill,
 } Philadelphia, Pa.
 French, Mrs. W. E. Pattison }
 (Evelyn Eva Sutton Weems) (1930) } 3017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Gardner, Frank Williams (1934).....1192 Cleveland Ave., Columbus, O.
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip (1934).....74 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Gifford, W. L. R. (1906)..... }
 } St. Louis Mercantile Library
 } Association, Missouri
 Glenn, John M. (1905).....1 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
 Goodrich, Thomas M. (1933).....Hotel Wellington, Albany, N. Y.
 Goodridge, Mr. Edwin T. (1936).....111 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Gordon, Mrs. Burgess Lee (1916).....1921 E. Gales St., Seattle, Wash.
 Gordon, Mrs. James Riely (Mary }
 Lamar Sprigg) (1934)..... } 159 Corliss Ave., Pelham Heights, N. Y.
 Gould, Lyttleton B. P. (1936).....120 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Greenlaw, Wm. Prescott (1935).....7 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
 Griffiss, Miss Penelope (1936).....Hotel Palton, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Griffith, Major Charles T., U. S. A. }
 Ret. (1934) } 6733 Emlen St., Germantown, Pa.
 Gronemeyer, Mrs. Henry H. (1936).....Wawaset Park, Wilmington, Delaware

* Deceased.

Voohees, E. K. (1929).....	101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
Wallis, Leonard G. (1931).....	1812 Ontario Pl., Washington, D. C.
Wallis, Mrs. Thomas Smythe (1923)....	Cherrydale, Virginia
Waters, Campbell Easter (1934).....	5812 Chevy Chase Pkwy., Wash., D. C.
Watson, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie { 1920)	Harrods Creek, Kentucky
Watts, Mrs. James T. (1938).....	514 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Welbon, Rev. Henry G. (1938).....	119 Delaware Ave., Newark, N. J.
White, Mrs. Harry (1935).....	701 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
White, John Campbell (1931).....	State Depart., Washington, D. C.
Wilson, Samuel M. (1907).....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
Winchester, James Price (1935).....	Wilmington, Delaware
Young, H. J. (1935).....	{ Librarian, York County Historical Society, York, Penna.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

Abell, W. W. (1937).....	424 Equitable Bldg.
Abercrombie, Dr. Ronald T. (1916)....	10 Whitfield Rd.
Abercrombie, Mrs. Ronald T. (1937)....	10 Whitfield Rd.
Abrams, Michael A., M. D. (1936).....	2360 Eutaw Place
Addison, Joseph (1934).....	Mercantile Trust Building
Aiken, Miss M. Virginia J. (1934).....	400 Lyman Ave.
Akers, Mrs. Warren M. (1929).....	"The Lilacs," Provincetown, Mass.
Albaugh, Rev. E. Kenneth (1934).....	Darlington, Md.
Albee, Mrs. George (1921).....	Laurel, Md.
Albert, Mrs. J. Taylor (1928).....	1028 N. Calvert St.
Alexander, Charles Butler (1923).....	Eccleston, Md.
Allen, Hervey (1935).....	"Bonfield," Oxford, Md.
Anderson, George M. (1933).....	831 Park Ave.
Andrews, Miss Julia G. de V. (1938)....	107 E. Lake Ave.
Andrews, Matthew Page (1911).....	849 Park Ave.
Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur F. (1938).....	2911 Chesley Ave.
Ash, Miss Mollie Howard (1924).....	Elkton, Md.
Atkinson, Miss Grace (1937).....	4201 Somerset Rd.
Atkinson, Matthew S., Jr. (1925).....	37 South St.
Austin, Walter F. (1934).....	Easton, Md.
Badger, Mrs. A. P. (1927).....	1111 Edmondson Ave.
Baer, Michael S. (1920).....	1001 N. Calvert St.
Baetjer, Charles H. (1936).....	4300 Greenway Ave.
Baetjer, Edwin G. (1936).....	16 W. Madison St.
Baetjer, Harry N. (1936).....	1409 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Baetjer, Howard (1936).....	16 W. Madison St.
Baetjer, Walter A., M. D. (1936).....	16 W. Madison St.
Baker, William G., Jr. (1916).....	Care of Baker Watts & Co.
Baker-Crothers, Dr. Hayes (1936).....	Takoma Park, Md.
*Baldwin, Chas. W., D. D. (1919).....	226 W. Lafayette Ave.
Baldwin, Francis J. (1939).....	1001 St. Paul St.
Baldwin, Mrs. Henry Dupont (Mar- garet Eyre Taylor) (1937).....	{ 100 W. University Parkway
Baldwin, John Ashby (1935).....	1302 John St.
Baldwin, Miss Rosa E. (1923).....	3951 Cloverdale Road
Baldwin, Miss Sarah F. (1929).....	101 E. 72d St., N. Y. C.
Baldwin, Robert H. (1939).....	Elkridge, Md.
Baldwin, Summerfield, Jr. (1928).....	117 W. Baltimore St.
Baldwin, Wm. Woodward (1924).....	926 Cathedral St.
Ballard, Paul G. (1938).....	Court Square Bldg.
Baltimore Association of Commerce { (1936)	22 Light St.

Banks, Miss Elizabeth (1926).....	2119 Bolton St.
Barker, Mrs. Lewellys F.	} 208 Stratford Rd.
(Lilian Halsey) (1931).....	
Barnes, G. Harry (1936).....	Homewood Apts.
Barnes, Walter D. (1928).....	3603 Calloway Ave.
Barrett, Henry C. (1902).....	"The Severn"
Barroll, L. Wethered (1910).....	1412 Equitable Bldg.
Barroll, Morris Keene (1917).....	Chestertown, Md.
Barton, Carlyle (1924).....	800 Baltimore Life Bldg.
Barton, Mrs. Carlyle (Isabel R. T. } (1929)	} Dulany Valley Rd., Towson, Md.
Barton, Randolph, Jr. (1915).....	
Baugh, Mrs. Frederick H. (1922).....	207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Baughman, Mrs. L. Victor (1931).....	Frederick, Md.
Bayard, Miss Ellen Howard (1928).....	1208 St. Paul St.
Baylor, John (1939).....	Latrobe Apts.
Bean, Miss Mary Cloud (1930).....	16 E. Biddle St.
Beatty, Mrs. Ahfordby (1910).....	Bradenton, Florida
Beck, Mrs. Harvey G. (1936).....	215 Northway, Guilford
Beebe Miss Heloise A. (1937).....	Warrington Apts.
Beeuwkes, C. John (1924).....	1706 First National Bank Bldg.
Beirne, Mrs. Francis F. (1935).....	Ruxton, Md.
Bell, Mrs. M. Sheppard (1938).....	618 York Rd., Towson
*Belt, William G. (1936).....	613 Reservoir St.
Bennett, Miss Sarah E. (1930).....	2019 Eutaw Place
Benson, Harry L. (1910).....	3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
Berkley, Henry J., M. D. (1900).....	1305 Park Ave.
Berry, Mrs. Edward W. (1931).....	19 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
Bevan, H. Cromwell (1902).....	1317 Park Ave.
Bibb, Charles W. (1939).....	701 Cathedral St.
Bibbins, Mrs. A. B. (1906).....	2600 Maryland Ave.
Bishop, William R. (1916).....	12 East 25th St.
Black, Harry C., Jr. (1920).....	Fidelity Building
Black, Wilmer (1935).....	1201 Garrett Bldg.
Bladensburg Historical Society (1938)...	Bladensburg, Maryland
Blakiston, Mrs. Buchanan (Jessie } Gary Black) (1921).....	} Hurstleigh Ave., Woodbrook
Bland, R. Howard (1937).....	
Bland, Mrs. William B. (1935).....	Rolling Rd., Catonsville, Md.
Bliss, Dr. Wm. J. A. (1937).....	Sparks, Md.
Blunt, Royden A. (1936).....	1026 N. Calvert St.
Bode, Mrs. Wm. C. (Gulielma G. } Krebs Warner Hewes) (1937)....	} 1900 Maryland Ave.
*Boggs, Thomas R., M. D. (1931).....	
Boggs, Mrs. William A. (1938).....	1013 N. Calvert St.
Bond, Carroll T. (1916).....	104 Elmwood Rd.
Bond, Duke (1919).....	3507 N. Charles St.
Bond, Eugene A. (1936).....	Charles & Read Sts.
Bonsal, Leigh (1902).....	Pikesville, Md.
Boone, James R. Herbert (1934)....	103 Elmwood Rd.
Boone, Mrs. James R. Herbert (Muriel H. Wurts-Dundas) (1934) }	} 765 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
Borden, Mrs. E. M. (1936).....	
Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. (1914).....	Washington Apts.
Bordley, Dr. James, 3rd (1937).....	Charlote Place
Bosworth, Mrs. C. W. (Beatrice) } (1929)	} 110 W. University Pkwy.
Bouchet, Charles J. (1921).....	
Bounds, Mrs. George C. (1937).....	2109 N. Calvert St.
Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916)....	206 E. Biddle St.
	Hebron, Md.
	P. O. Box 154, Baltimore

* Deceased.

- Bouse, John H., M. D. (1926)..... 317 S. Ann St.
- Bowdoin, Mrs. Henry J. (Julia Morris) (1930)..... } Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
- Bowe, Dr. Dudley Pleasants (1927)..... 2 W. Read St.
- *Bowen, Jesse N. (1916)..... 2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
- Bowie, Clarence K. (1916)..... Mercantile Trust Bldg.
- Bowie, Forrest Dodge (1936)..... Mt. Lubentia, R. F. D., Benning, D. C.
- Bowie, Miss Lucy Leigh (1936)..... } 1277 New Hampshire Ave.,
Washington, D. C.
- Bowie, Mrs. Richmond Irving (Effie Gwynn) (1934)..... } "Beechwood," Upper Marlboro, Md.
- Bowman, Isaiah (1936)..... Oak Place, Charles St.
- Boyce, Fred. G., Jr. (1916)..... 4102 Greenway, Guilford
- Boyce, Heyward E. (1912)..... 4 Club Rd.
- Boyce, Mrs. Prevost (1937)..... 2 Beechdale Rd.
- *Boyer, Rev. A., S. S. (1935)..... St. Mary's Seminary, Paca St.
- Brandt, Jackson (1935)..... } Wyman Park Apts.
- Brandt, Mrs. Jackson (1935)..... }
- Bray, Mrs. Helen Pollock (1938)..... 817 Park Ave.
- Brent, Mrs. Duncan K. (1922)..... Ruxton, Md.
- Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916)..... The St. Paul Apts.
- Brewer, Wm. Treanor (1928)..... 4205 Penhurst Ave.
- Brooks, Rodney J. (1937)..... Melrose & Bellona Aves.
- Brown, Alexander (1902)..... "Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Ave.
- Brown, Mrs. Thomas R. (1936)..... 14 Whitfield Rd.
- Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907)..... St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
- Broyles, Mrs. Edwin Nash (1936)..... 4405 Bedford Place
- Bruce, Howard..... Bartlett Hayward Co., P. O. Box 1191
- Bruce, Wm. Cabell (1909)..... Ruxton, Md.
- Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920)..... Ruxton, Md.
- Brumbaugh, Miss Grace G. (1938)..... 102 W. North Ave.
- Brun, B. Lucien, D. D. S. (1936)..... 827 Park Ave.
- Brune, Fred W. (1929)..... 2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
- Brune, H. M. (1902)..... Calvert Bldg.
- Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917)..... Garrett Bldg.
- Buck, Charles H. (1937)..... Munsey Bldg.
- Buck, Walter H. (1926)..... 609 Union Trust Bldg.
- Buckey, Mrs. Wm. G. (1931)..... 1815 Park Ave.
- Buckingham, E. G. (1927)..... 1019 Winding Way, R. P.
- Buckingham, Mrs. William A. (1920)..... Washington Apts.
- Bull, Mrs. Carroll G. (Zelma Melissa Smith) (1937)..... } 3021 N. Calvert St.
- Burnett, Paul M. (1935)..... Charles & Chase Sts.
- Butler, Thomas P. (1937)..... c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
- Butterfield, Clement F. (1927)..... 2723 N. Charles St.
- Byrd, Harry Clifton, Ph. D. (1938)..... Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- Cadwalader, Thomas F. (1934)..... 217 W. Lanvale St.
- Cairnes, Miss Laura J. (1923)..... 4008 Roland Ave.
- Campbell, Mrs. Harry Guy (1938)..... 700 Highland Ave., Towson, Md.
- Campbell, Mrs. Harry Mackin (1938)..... 5717 Roland Ave.
- Campbell, Milton (1935)..... Easton, Md.
- Candler, Miss Otie Seymour (1923)..... 5515 Roland Ave.
- Carey, Charles H. (1919)..... 2220 N. Charles St.
- Carey, Lee C., Lt. Comm. U. S. N. (Ret.) (1937)..... } Belvedere Hotel
- Carman, Mrs. Stanley (1936)..... 1617 Linden Ave.
- Carmine, Miss Margaret B. (1930)..... Hopkins Apartments
- Carr, Mrs. Chever (1923)..... 2615 Maryland Ave.
- Carr, Mrs. Robert H. (1929)..... 653 University Pkwy.

Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913)	Brooklandville, Md.
Carroll, Miss Louise E. (1935)	Chestertown, Md.
Carroll, Miss M. Grace (1923)	Roland Park Apts.
Carroll, Philip A. (1936)	55 Wall St., New York City
Carter, Allan L. (1937)	3902 N. Charles St.
Carter, H. LeRoy (1937)	843 University Pkwy.
Carter, Miss Sally Randolph (1923)	204 W. Monument St.
Carton, Mrs. Lawrence R. (1935)	"Poppinty House," Towson, Md.
Carver, Mrs. David J. (1935)	217 Chancery Rd., Guilford
Cassell, W. Barry (1934)	Brooklandville, Md.
Castle, Mrs. Guy W. S. (1932)	Oxon Hill, Md.
Cathcart, Maxwell (1922)	1408 Park Ave.
*Chamberlaine, Rev. Alward (1925)	Centerville, Md.
Chapman, James W., Jr. (1916)	214 Northway, Guilford
Chatard, Dr. J. Albert (1929)	1300 N. Calvert St.
Chesney, Dr. Alan M. (1939)	1419 Eutaw St.
Chesnut, Mrs. W. Calvin (1923)	Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Chesnut, W. Calvin (1897)	Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
Chinard, Gilbert, Ph. D. (1935)	93 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.
Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914)	The St. Paul Apartments
Clark, Miss Bertha L. (1930)	106 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Clark, Ernest J. (1931)	211 Highfield Rd.
Clark, Mrs. Gaylord Lee (1928)	Stevenson, Md.
Clark, Louis T. (1929)	Ellicott City
Clark, Walter L. (1921)	1914 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Clemson, Charles O. (1928)	Westminster, Maryland
Cleaveland, Hon. Allan (1939)	2124 Mt. Holly St.
Cleveland, Richard F. (1925)	Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Close, Philip H. (1916)	Bel Air, Md.
Coale, Joseph M. (1930)	511 Keyser Bldg.
Coale, Mrs. Wm. Ellis (1936)	1 E. University Pkwy.
Cochran, Wm. F. (1937)	411 N. Charles St.
Coe, Ward B. (1920)	Fidelity Building
Cogswell, Latrobe (1937)	Baltimore Athletic Club
Cohn, Charles M. (1919)	Lexington Bldg.
Cohn, Mrs. E. Herrman (Doris Maslin) (1930)	Princess Anne, Maryland
Cole, J. Wesley, M. D. (1931)	2202 Garrison Ave.
Cole, Hon. William P. (1936)	Towson, Md.
Coleman, William C. (1916)	U. S. District Court, P. O. Bldg.
Collenberg, Mrs. Henry T. (1928)	114 Witherspoon Rd.
Collinson, Mrs. John (1937)	2808 Oak St.
Cone, Mrs. Sydney M. (1936)	Maple Lawn, Pikesville, Md.
Conlon, Charles C. (1937)	3121 St. Paul St.
Conn, Mrs. William Tipton (1936)	10 Midvale Rd., Roland Park
Connolly, Gerald C. (1919)	1116 N. Eutaw St.
Connolly, James E., M. D. (1928)	1116 N. Eutaw St.
Cook, Mrs. Grafflin (1936)	Northway Apts.
Cook, Miss Jane James	Stevenson, Md.
Cooke, Mrs. Miriam Baldwin (1930)	Waterbury, Md.
Coonan, Edward V. (1907)	121 W. Lafayette Ave.
*Cooper, J. Crossan (1912)	Stock Exchange Bldg.
Cooper J. Crossan, Jr. (1937)	
Cooper, Mrs. J. Crossan (1937)	4402 Greenway
Coriell, Dr. Lewis (1927)	111 W. Monument St.
Corkran, Mrs. Benjamin W. (1919)	Warrington Apts.
*Corner, Geo. W. (1917)	3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
Cotten, Bruce (1912)	Mt. Washington
Cotton, Mrs. Frederick J. (Jane Baldwin) (1896)	Waterbury, Md.

* Deceased.

Donn, Edward W., Jr. (1935)	10 E. Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
Donnelly, Edward A. (1919)	213 N. Calvert St.
Dorsey, Dr. Caleb, Jr. (1927)	1659 W. North Ave.
Downey, Dr. Jesse W., Jr. (1929)	209 Hawthorne Rd.
Dozer, Donald Marquand, Ph. D. (1938)	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Dryden, Leslie P. (1939)	2305 Homewood Ave.
Dryden, Thos. P. (1930)	6212 Blackburne Lane, Cedarcroft
Duer, Thomas Marshall (1935)	3909 Canterbury Rd.
Duffy, Edward (1920)	138 W. Lanvale St.
Duffy, Mrs. Eleanor Bernard (1927)	110 W. North Ave.
Duffy, Henry (1916)	110 W. North Ave.
Dugan, Miss Mary Coale (1919)	124 W. Lanvale St.
Duke, W. Bernard (1909)	Valley Lee, Md.
Dukehart, Morton McL. (1920)	2744 N. Calvert St.
Duker, Mrs. J. Edward (1923)	3904 N. Charles St.
Dulany, Mrs. Josephine Lanahan (1936)	Washington Apts.
Dunahue, Mrs. Wilbur C. (1923)	1620 Bolton St.
Duntton, Wm. Rush, Jr., M. D. (1902)	Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
Durrell, Percy Brooks (1935)	2206 Roslyn Ave.
Duvall, Mrs. Richard M.	2905 N. Charles St.
Eareckson, F. Leif (1928)	23 S. Hanover St.
Easter, Mrs. James W. (Anita T.) (1929)	Owings Mills, Md.
Eaton, Miss Ida M. (1937)	119 W. Franklin St.
Edmondson, Mrs. Frank Gordon (1928)	Roland Park Apts.
Edmondson, J. Hooper (1928)	
Edmondson, W. W., Jr.	
Edwards, Mrs. Charles Reid (1935)	106 Longwood Rd.
Edwards, Mrs. Edmund P. (1928)	Mt. Vernon Club
Egerton, Stuart (1919)	106 Elmhurst Rd.
Ellicott, Charles E. (1918)	Melvale, Md.
Ellicott, William M. (1929)	714 St. Paul St.
Ellicott, Mrs. Wm. M. (1929)	
Ellinger, Esther Parker (1922)	12 W. 25th St.
Ellis, Edward D., M. D. (1936)	106 St. Dunstons Rd.
Emmert, Wm. W. (1924)	Union Trust Bldg.
Englar, George Monroe (1928)	Roland Park Apts.
Evans, Mrs. Z. Bond, Jr. (1933)	900 E. Preston St.
Evans, Z. Bond, Jr. (1934)	
Ewell, Mrs. Emmett Robinson (1937)	1513 Bolton St.
Fairfax, Mrs. John (1938)	101 W. 29th St.
Falconer, Chas. E. (1915)	1630 Bolton St.
Fenhagen, G. Corner (1918)	325 N. Charles St.
Fenhagen, James C. (1927)	c/o Baltimore National Bank
Fenwick, G. Bernard (1929)	Glyndon, Md.
Fickus, Henry J. (1927)	4506 Mainfield Ave.
Finch, Rayme W. (1937)	207 W. 29th St.
Findlay, Miss Mary P. B. (1930)	1510 Bolton St.
Finley, Mrs. W. Norville (1930)	Rugby Rd., Charlottesville, Va.
Finney, Miss Catherine (1934)	937 St. Paul St.
Finney, W. W. (1939)	Aberdeen, Md.
Fisher, D. K. E. (1916)	1301 Park Ave.
Fisher, Samuel J. (1932)	Union Trust Bldg.
Fisher, Dr. Wm. A. (1924)	715 Park Ave.
Fitzgerald, Charles G. (1923)	3507 N. Charles St.
Flack, Horace E. (1938)	Mt. Washington, Md.
Flack, Mrs. James W., Jr. (1937)	2921 St. Paul St.
Fleming, Miss Elizabeth Boyd (1925)	Canterbury Hall Apartments
Florence, Nellie G. (1931)	Brentwood P. O., Md.

- Flynn, Joseph J. (1937)..... } 1702 Park Ave.
 Flynn, Mrs. Joseph J. (1937)..... }
 Fogg, George W. (1939)..... College Park, Md.
 Fooks, Major Herbert C. (1921)..... 723 Munsey Building
 Forbes, George (1924)..... 601 Maryland Trust Building
 Ford, Horace A. (1937)..... 3401 Greenway
 Foster, Mrs. Henry C. (1939)..... Clear Spring, Md.
 Foster, James W. (1935)..... 203 Oakdale Rd.
 Fowler, Laurence Hall (1919)..... 347 N. Charles St.
 France, Jacob (1926)..... Calvert Building
 France, Mrs. Jacob (1926)..... Old Court Rd., Pikesville, Md.
 *France, Joseph C. (1928)..... Court Square Bldg.
 Frank, Eli (1923)..... North and 4th Aves., Mt. Washington
 Franklin, Mrs. Benjamin (1921)..... 104 W. 39th St.
 Freeman, Dr. E. B. (1926)..... 807 Cathedral St.
 Freeman, J. Douglas (1914)..... 203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
 French, H. Findlay (1929)..... 2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 French, Dr. John C. (1924)..... 416 Cedarcroft Road
 Frick, Fred. M. (1936)..... 609 Keyser Bldg.
 Frick, George Arnold (1914)..... 20 E. Lexington St.
 *Frick, Miss Susan Carroll Poultney }
 (1937)..... } 1523 Bolton St.
 Friedenwald, Harry, M. D. (1919)..... 1212 Eutaw Place
 Friedenwald, Julius, M. D. (1919)..... 1013 N. Charles St.
 Friedenwald, Mrs. Julius (1937)..... 1013 N. Charles St.
 Gail, Mrs. Geo. Wm. (1935)..... Ruxton, Md.
 Gaither, Charles D. (1919)..... "Stockwood," Ellicott City, Md.
 Gale, Walter R. (1921)..... 241 W. Lanvale St.
 Gambrell, Mrs. Chauncey }
 (Gabrielle E.) (1935)..... } Northway Apts.
 Garcelon, Mrs. Herbert I. (1924)..... Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
 Gardiner, Norman Bentley (1938)..... Ruxton, Md.
 Garrett, John W. (1898)..... 4545 N. Charles St.
 Garrett, Mrs. Robert (1928)..... }
 Garrett, Robert (1898)..... } Charles St. and Wyndhurst Ave.
 George, Mrs. Thomas Stevens }
 (Esther Ridgely) (1934)..... } Towson, Md.
 Gibbs, John S., Jr. (1914)..... Lakeside, Md.
 Gibbs, Mrs. Rufus M. (1924)..... 1209 St. Paul St.
 Gill, Mrs. Robert Lee (1924)..... 11 Club Road
 Gilleland, Mrs. Marion A. (1936)..... 2017 E. North Ave.
 Gilpin, Mrs. Arthington, Jr. (1935)..... 7 Gittings Ave.
 Gillis, Dr. Andrew G. (1923)..... 1033 N. Calvert St.
 Ginhart, Franklin K. (1938)..... Rockdale, Md.
 Gittings, Miss Victoria (1920)..... 1428 Park Ave.
 *Glenn, John, Jr. (1915)..... 1103 N. Eutaw St.
 Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (1915)..... Tudor Arms Apts.
 Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. John Gray }
 (1937)..... } 812 E. 41st St.
 Goldsmith, Philip Sidney (1937)..... 608 Woodington Ave.
 Goodwillie, Miss Mary C. (1937)..... 205 Wendover Rd.
 Gordon, Mrs. Alan L. (1937)..... 1613 Bolton St.
 Gordon, Mrs. Alexander H. (1916)..... 1009 N. Charles St.
 Gordon, Douglas H. (1928)..... 100 E. Chase St.
 Gorman, Mrs. Grace Norris (1923)..... Laurel, Md.
 Gorter, James P. (1902)..... 121 Taplow Rd.
 Gough, Mrs. I. Pike (1916)..... Hopkins Apts.
 Graham, Albert D. (1915)..... First National Bank Bldg.
 Graham, Boyd B. (1936)..... 4310 St. Paul St.

* Deceased.

Graham, R. Walter, Sr. (1936)	4310 St. Paul St.
Graham, R. Walter, Jr., M. D. (1935)	700 Cathedral St.
Graham, Robert Lee (1936)	4310 St. Paul St.
Gramkow, Mrs. Frank (Emma Warfield) (1919)	22 E. Eager St.
Green, Elmer S. (1934)	54 Ridge Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.
Green, Harry B. (1935)	Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Green, Mrs. J. Melvin (1937)	4404 Roland Ave.
Green, Mrs. John M. (1938)	4 Acton Place, Annapolis, Md.
Greenfield, Kent Roberts, Ph. D. (1934)	Tudor Arms Apts.
Greenway, Miss Elizabeth W. (1917)	2322 N. Charles St.
Greenway, William H. (1886)	2322 N. Charles St.
Gregg, Maurice (1886)	719 N. Charles St.
Griswold, Alexander Brown (1935)	Monkton, Md.
Griswold, B. Howell, Jr. (1913)	Alex. Brown & Sons
Gross, Jacob (1937)	1605 Chilton St.
Hall, Miss Adelphine (1928)	5304 Springlake Way
Hall, Mrs. Arthur H., Sr. (1938)	McDonogh Lane, Pikesville, Md.
Hall, Cary D., Jr. (1919)	706 Fidelity Bldg.
Hall, Miss Rosabel E. (1928)	2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
Hall, Sidney (1937)	1319 Park Ave.
Hall, Dr. William S. (1922)	215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
Hambleton, Mrs. F. S. (1907)	Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
Hamman, Mrs. Louis (1923)	315 Overhill Rd.
Hammond, Edward (1923)	140 W. Lanvale St.
Hammond, Edward Hopkins (1923)	Union Trust Bldg.
Hancock, James E. (1907)	2122 St. Paul St.
Hann, Charles K. (1936)	First National Bank
Hann, Samuel K. (1915)	230 Somerset Rd.
Hanson, Aquilla Brown (1928)	3622 Greenmount Ave.
Harding, Rev. Carroll E. (1939)	4707 Greenhill Ave.
Hardinge, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Jr. (1932)	2450 Eutaw Place
Harlan, Henry D., LL. D. (1894)	Fidelity Building.
Harlan, Mrs. Henry D. (1928)	4909 Falls Rd.
Harper, George Houston (1921)	3405 Greenway
Harris, Miss Helen Nicholson (1928)	St. Paul Apts.
Harris, Norris (1927)	2906 Alameda Blvd.
Harris, Mrs. Norris (1926)	
*Harris, W. Hall (1883)	Title Building
Harris, Mrs. W. Hall (Alice Patterson) (1919)	11 East Chase St.
Harris, W. Hall, Jr. (1938)	31 E. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Harris, W. Hall, 3rd (1938)	1211 Bolton St.
Harrison, Dr. Edmund P. H., Jr. (1934)	2 East 33rd St.
Harrison, George (1915)	Northwood Apts.
Harrison, J. Edward (1915)	2127 Bolton St.
Harrison, Miss Rebekah (1919)	Ellicott City, Md.
Harrison, Robert (1936)	Garrison, Md.
Hart, Robert S. (1923)	101 W. Monument St.
Haushalter, Rev. Walter Milton, D. D. (1937)	Cambridge Arms
Hayden, Mrs. Lewis M. (1927)	2010 Park Ave.
Haydon, F. Stansbury (1930)	Riderwood, Md.
Hayes, Robert F., Jr. (1923)	3526 Roland Ave.
Hayward, F. Sidney (1897)	Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
Hecht, Miss Beatrice Mae (1936)	Arlington Park Apts.
Helfenstein, Rev. Edward T. (1920)	105 W. Monument St.
Henderson, Charles F. (1919)	Continental Trust Bldg.

* Deceased.

Hughes, Thomas (1886).....	1018 Cathedral St.
Hunter, S. A. Dulany (1936).....	119 Brookside Drive, Kenwood, Md.
Hutchins, Miss Katherine K. (1928)....	142 W. Lanvale St.
Hutzler, Albert D. (1936).....	"Pomona," Pikesville, Md.
Hyde, Enoch Pratt (1906).....	3507 N. Charles St.
Hynson, W. George (1925).....	U. S. F. & G. Co.
Hysan, William B., Jr. (1937).....	1825 E. Baltimore St.
*Iglehart, Mrs. C. Iredell (1927).....	914 N. Charles St.
Iglehart, Miss M. Luckett (1931).....	218 Laurens St.
Ijams, Miss Ella (1933).....	3702 Mohawk Ave.
Ijams, Mrs. George W. (1913).....	Church Home and Infirmary
Ing, Mrs. Carrie Shallus (1938).....	106 W. University Pkwy.
Ingle, Miss Eliza (1934).....	1710 Park Ave.
Ingle, William (1909).....	1710 Park Ave.
Isaacs, Miss Bertha P. (1934).....	"Maplewood," Elkridge, Md.
Israel, Miss Ellen C. (1934).....	701 Cathedral St.
Jackson, Mrs. George S. (1910).....	Garrison, Md.
Jackson, Mayor Howard W. (1937).....	5222 Springlake Way
Jackson, Mrs. Howard W. (1936).....	
Jacobs, Frank, Esq. (1935).....	Bel Air, Md.
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M. D. (1903)....	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
James, Macgill (1934).....	3434 University Place
*James, Norman (1903).....	2305 Ruscombe Ave.
Jamison, J. Vincent, Jr. (1936).....	Hagerstown, Md.
Janney, Stuart S. (1924).....	1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Janney, Mrs. Stuart S. (1936).....	Garrison, Md.
Jarman, Miss Martha F. (1934).....	Princess Anne, Md.
Jeffery, Mrs. Elmore Berry (1933).....	307 Somerset Rd.
Jencks, Mrs. Francis M. (1924).....	1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
Jenkins, M. Ernest (1924).....	Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
*Jenkins, Thomas Courtney (1936)....	Stevenson, Md.
Johnson, Mrs. Edward M. (1924).....	843 University Pkwy.
Johnson, Miss Mary Louise (1935)....	Frederick, Md.
Johnson, Dr. Sarah Janet Basset (1936)..	3218 Fait Ave.
Johnston, Mrs. John Edward (1936)....	Charlcote House, Guilford
Johnston, Mrs. Lola E. (1929).....	105 Charlcote Rd.
Johnstone, Miss Emma E. (1910).....	Greenway Apts.
Jones, Arthur Lafayette (1911).....	1516 Bolton St.
*Jones, Dr. Elisha (1902).....	Towson, Md.
Jones, Miss Ruth (1932).....	
Joseph, Miss Jeannette (1936).....	1513 Eutaw Place
Joyce, Mrs. John Collinson (1936).....	Iris Hill-on-Severn, Arnold P. O., Md.
Joyce, Temple N. (1927).....	Joyce Station, Md.
Judik, Mrs. J. Henry (1918).....	3906 St. Paul St.
Katz, Joseph (1935).....	7201 Park Heights Ave.
Keating, Mrs. Arthur B. (Louise Ogle } Beall) (1932).....	Latrobe Apartments
Keech, Mrs. Carolina Pagon (1924)....	
Keech, Edw. P., Jr. (1909).....	900-901 Maryland Trust Building
Keidel, Albert, M. D. (1936).....	804 Medical Arts Bldg.
Kellum, William H. (1935).....	1418 Eutaw Place
Kelly, Howard A., M. D. (1919).....	2633 N. Charles St.
Kemp, Ernest W. (1935).....	333 St. Paul Place
Kenney, Benj. F. (1937).....	c/o Central Savings Bank
Keys, Miss Jane G. (1905).....	605 E. 41st St.
Keyser, H. Irvine, 2nd (1928).....	4103 St. Paul St.
Keyser, W. Irvine (1917).....	Stevenson, Md.
King, Edward Stevenson (1938).....	5305 Falls Road Terrace
Kirkman, Walter N. (1927).....	Rolling Road, Catonsville

* Deceased.

- Klein, Daniel E. (1937).....Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
 Knox, J. H. Mason, Jr., M. D. (1909)....211 Wendover Road, Guilford
 Koppelman, Walter (1927).....102 Milbrook Rd.
 Kriel, Mrs. Walter E. (1938).....Hampstead, Md.
- Lanahan, Mrs. William Wallace }
 (Eleanor Williams) (1929).....} Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
- Latrobe, Ferdinand C. (1932).....3921 Canterbury Rd.
 Leach, Miss Mary Clara (1924).....4014 Edmondson Ave.
 Leach, Calvert R. (1938).....206 W. Saratoga St.
 Leakin, Margaret Dobbin (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.
 Leakin, Miss Susan Dobbin (1923).....103 W. Monument St.
 Lee, H. H. M. (1923).....1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
 Lee, John L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building
 *Lee, Richard Laws (1935).....Morris Building.
 Le Fevre, Mrs. Wm. Douglas (1935)....R. F. D. 1, Chesapeake City, Md.
 Legg, John C., Jr. (1916).....222 E. Redwood St.
 Leser, C. C. Fulton (1935).....4403 Bedford Place
 Leupold, Mrs. Richard J. (1934).....223 E. Preston St.
 Levering, Edwin W., Jr. (1935).....Ruxton, Md.
 Levy, Lester S. (1937).....Lombard & Paca Sts.
 Levy, Oscar G. (1928).....423 N. Fulton Ave.
 Levy, William B. (1909).....Fidelity Building
 Lewis, Prof. Charles L., U. S. N. A. }
 (1936)} 41 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.
- Link, Mrs. Harry O. (1937).....614 Glendon Ave.
 Linville, Charles H. (1918).....4003 Keswick Rd.
 Litsinger, Miss Elizabeth C. (1938).....1503 Mt. Royal Ave.
 Littig, Mrs. John M. (1919).....Cambridge Apartments
 Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Howard (1928)....Easton, Md.
 Lloyd, Wm. Henry (1937).....1118 N. Calvert St.
 Lockard, G. Carroll, M. D. (1919).....2925 N. Charles St.
 Lockard, Mrs. G. Carroll (1930).....2925 N. Charles St.
 Lockhart, Henry, Jr. (1935)....."Cleghorn-on-Wye," Longwoods, Md.
 Long, Mrs. Breckenridge (1931).....Laurel, Md.
 Lord, Mrs. J. Walter (1923).....44 Roland Court
 Lord, Mrs. J. Williams (1919).....1011 N. Charles St.
 Lowry, Mrs. Henry A. (1938).....610 W. 40th St.
 Lucas, J. C. M. (1936).....Standard Oil Building
 Lyon, Miss Grace (1923).....223 Wendover Rd.
- McCabe, Jos. A. (1936).....1312 Homewood Ave.
 McCardell, Lee (1929).....4618 Wilmslow Rd.
 McCarty, Mrs. Agatha Shipley (1935)....636 Cokesbury Ave.
 McCleary, Oscar Wood (1938).....3365 Chestnut Ave.
 McCleave, R. Hugh (1928).....Cumberland, Maryland
 McColgan, Charles C. (1916).....2710 N. Calvert St.
 McColgan, Edward (1921).....200 N. Beechwood Ave.
 McCormick, R. A. (1914).....3807 Fenchurch Road
 McCormick-Goodhart, Leander (1928)...."Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.
 Maccubbin, Mrs. Wm. H. (1936).....1925 E. 32nd St.
 McCulloch, Mrs. Duncan (1932).....Glencoe, Md.
 McCullough, David Norman (1938)....2702 Roslyn Ave.
 MacGill, James (1934).....Atholton, Md.
 Machen, Arthur W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.
 Machen, Thomas (1937).....Poplar Hill Rd.
 McHenry, John (1929).....Owings Mills, Md.
 McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917)....908 St. Paul St.
 McIntosh, J. Rieman (1937).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 McIntyre, Edward J. (1934).....1213 N. Luzerne Ave.
 Mackall, R. McGill (1928).....2423 Pickwick Rd.

* Deceased.

McKim, S. S. (1902)	P. O. Box 893
McLanahan, Mrs. Austin (Romaine LeMoyné) (1931)	} Greenspring & Woodlawn Aves.
McLane, Allan (1894)	
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919)	Garrison, Md.
MacLean, Dr. Angus L. (1933)	Warrington Apts.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Matthews (1929)	} 1201 N. Calvert St.
Magee, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander (1936)	
Magruder, Caleb Clarke (1930)	1732 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929)	14 Hillside Rd., Roland Park
Maloy, William Milnes (1911)	Upper Marlboro, Md.
Manakee, Harold Randall (1938)	Annapolis, Md.
Manakee, Mrs. Harold Randall (Beta Kaessman) (1938)	} 308 Overhill Rd.
Manning, James R. (1928)	
Marburg, Theodore (1931)	2802 Silver Hill Ave.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915)	Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Markell, Charles (1937)	14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923)	Box 40, Druid Station, Baltimore
*Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919)	1804 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Marshall, Morgan (1935)	Frederick City, Md.
Marshall, Mrs. Robert E. Lee (1937)	1001 St. Paul St.
Marston, James G., M. D. (1934)	3804 St. Paul St.
Marye, William B. (1911)	1013 Poplar Hill Rd.
Massey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Allan (1923)	516 Cathedral St.
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925)	207 E. Preston St.
Mather, L. B. (1922)	1514 33rd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)	105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Matthews, Mrs. Henry C. (1927)	315 E. 22nd St.
Maynard, Julian H., Lt. Comm. U. S. N. (1936)	} Johns Hopkins University
Maynard, Mrs. Sellman (1938)	
Mears, Mrs. Adelbert Warren (1930)	1302 St. Paul St.
Mencken, August (1928)	Philadelphia Navy Yard
Menzies, John T. (1937)	3314 Carlisle Ave.
Merrick, Robert G. (1937)	3102 Hilton St.
Merritt, Elizabeth, Ph.D. (1939)	1524 Hollins St.
Meyer, Mrs. Robert A. (1924)	Lutherville, Md.
Meyer, Walter F. (1937)	Munsey Bldg.
Mickle, Mrs. Marbury (1923)	3402 W. North Ave.
Miller, Miss Alice E. (1938)	3047 Brighton St.
Miller, Charles R. (1916)	800 Glen Allen Drive
Miller, Edgar G., Jr. (1916)	The Sherwood Hotel
Miller, R. Fowler (1937)	Port Deposit, Md.
Miller, Mrs. Warren D. (1924)	2200 Roslyn Ave.
Miller, Mrs. William E. (1922)	808 Fidelity Building
Mintz, Mrs. Julius (1924)	} c/o Supt. Telegraph B. & O. R. R., Camden Station
Mitchell, Mrs. Robert L. (1921)	
Moore, Mrs. Charles E. (1938)	160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
Moore, Mrs. Joseph Earle (1933) (Grace Barclay)	} 7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park
Morgan, Philip S. (1936)	
Morgan, Zachariah R., M. D. (1931)	400 Equitable Building
Morrison, Mrs. Harry (1935)	2112 Maryland Ave.
Morton, Samuel P., Jr. (1934)	4414 Roland Ave.
Mullikin, James C. (1938)	4422 Underwood Rd.
Mullikin, Kent R. (1933)	514 St. Paul Place
	708 Reservoir St.
	Woodbrook, Md.
	Ambassador Apts.
	3734 Beech Ave.
	1511 Guilford Ave.

* Deceased.

- Mullin, Miss Elizabeth Lester (1916)....1501 Park Ave.
 Munroe, Mrs. Kenneth O. (1927).....543 Park Ave., Towson, Md.
 Murdoch, Miss Mildred Laws (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
 Murray, Miss Mercedes M. (1926).....1309 W. 42nd St.
 Muse, Mrs. H. Lee (1930).....3748 Beech Ave.
 Myers, Mrs. Philip (1935).....5 Maryland Ave., Towson, Md.
- Nance, O. H. (1937).....4002 St. Paul St.
 Nelson, J. Arthur (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
 New, Jacob S. (1937).....101 W. Monument St.
 Newcomer, B. Frank (1937).....100 Witherspoon Rd.
 Nice, Mrs. Harry Whinna (1937).....Mt. Washington, Baltimore
 Nichols, Firmadage King, M. D. (1929).....4711 Roland Ave.
 Nicolai, Charles D. (1916).....3809 Dorchester Rd.
 Nimmo, Mrs. Nannie Ball (1920).....3207 N. Calvert St.
 Nolting, William G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
 Norris, Walter B. (1924).....199 Hanover St., Annapolis, Md.
 Northup, Isaac Noyes (1936).....Trinity Cathedral, Newark, N. J.
 Nyburg, Sydney L. (1921).....1504 First National Bank Building
- Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914).....Woodbrook, Govans P. O., City
 O'Connor, Hon. Herbert R. (Governor } Governor's House, Annapolis, Md.
 of Maryland) (1937).....}
- O'Ferrall, Alfred J. (1936).....100 St. Paul St.
 Offutt, T. Scott (1908).....Towson, Md.
 Old, Francis E., Jr. (1931).....1608 Linden Ave.
 Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919).....1900 E. Monument St.
 Olivier, Stuart (1913).....2 Wyndhurst Ave.
 Oppenheimer, Reuben (1924).....1508 1st Nat'l Bank Building
 Orndorff, James Ridgely (1929).....Homewood Apts.
 Orrick, S. Hilton (1938).....209 E. Biddle St.
 Owens, Edward B., Jr. (1927).....420 Cedarcroft Road
 Owens, Hamilton (1937).....c/o Evening Sun, Balto.
 Owens, John W. (1937).....c/o The Sun, Balto.
- Paca, John P., Jr. (1931).....Title Bldg.
 Page, Mrs. James (1929).....Homewood Apts.
 Page, Wm. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank
 Paine, James R. (1933).....18 E. Baltimore St.
 Parke, Francis Neal (1910).....Westminster, Md.
 Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922).....11 W. Saratoga St.
 Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
 Parran, Dalrymple (1926).....1708 N. Calvert St.
 Passano, Mrs. Edward B. (1935).....York Road and Susquehanna Aves.
 Pattison, Sam W. (1935).....407 N. Howard St.
 Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909).....Blythewood Road, Roland Park
 Paul, John Gilman D'Arcy (1927).....Blythewood Road, Roland Park
 Paul, Rev. Peter J., O. S. A. (1938).....St. Mary's Rectory, Annapolis, Md.
 Penniman, J. A. Dushane (1938).....19 East Fayette St.
 Pennington, Mrs. Lee Roberts (1932).....16 Taylor St., Chevy Chase, Md.
 Pentz, Harry G. (1938).....1824 West Baltimore St.
 Perine, Mrs. George Corbin (1916).....1124 Cathedral St.
 Perine, Washington (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
 Perkins, Mifflin Thomas (1935).....3118 Howard Park Ave.
 Perkins, Walter F. (1935).....5301 Purlington Way
 Perlman, Philip B. (1936).....Munsey Bldg.
 Piper, Mr. & Mrs. Edward W. (1938).....Montrose Ave., Woodbrook, Baltimore
 Piper, Mrs. James (1935).....Eccleston, Md.
 Pitts, Miss Mary B. (1927).....100 University Pkwy., W.
 Pitts, Tilghman G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.
 Pleasants, J. Hall, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
 *Pleasants, Mrs. John (1937).....3405 Greenway

* Deceased.

Pleasants, Mrs. Richard H. (1936).....	103 W. Monument St.
Poe, Edgar Allan (1929).....	U. S. F. & G. Building.
Pollitt, L. Irving (1916).....	1715 Park Place
Porter, Miss Bessie (1926).....	Greenway Apts.
Post, A. H. S. (1916).....	Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
Potter, Henry Betram (1936).....	c/o Baltimore Transit Co.
Powell, Henry Fletcher (1923).....	309 W. Lanvale St.
Powell, Rev. Noble C. (1934).....	St. Albans Cathedral, Wash., D. C.
Preston, Mrs. Herbert R. (1936).....	Catonsville, Md.
*Preston, James H. (1898).....	916 Munsey Building
Price, Mrs. Juliet Hammond (1924)....	Sherwood Hotel
Purdum, Mrs. Bradley K. (1923).....	Hamilton, Md.
Purdum, Frank C. (1922).....	Hamilton, Md.
Radcliffe, George L., Ph. D. (1908)....	Fidelity Building
Radoff, Morris Leon, Ph. D. (1937)....	829 N. Charles St.
Ralston, Mrs. David A. (1935).....	Severna Park, Md.
Ramey, Mrs. Mary E. W. (1922).....	9 E. Franklin St.
Randall, Blanchard (1902).....	200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Randall, Miss Emily B. (1938).....	8 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Rawls, William Lee (1938).....	Maryland Trust Bldg.
Reckord, Milton A. (Adjutant General) (1939).....	11 E. Chase St.
Requardt, John M. (1926).....	101 Wendover Rd.
Requardt, Mrs. John M. (1926)....	
Revell, Edward J. W. (1916).....	1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
Rhode, W. Allen (1931).....	Catonsville, Md.
Rice, Duane Ridgely (1938).....	306 Highfield Rd.
Rich, Edward N. (1916).....	Union Trust Building
Rich, Mrs. Edward L. (1926).....	Catonsville, Md.
Ricker, Mrs. Roger R. (1927).....	3011 Wayne Ave.
Ridgely, Miss Eliza (1893).....	825 Park Ave.
Ridgely, John, Jr. (1916).....	Towson, Md.
Riely, Mrs. Compton (1934).....	2207 St. Paul St.
Rieman, Mrs. Charles Ellet (1909)....	10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
Rieman, Charles Ellet (1898).....	10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
Riggs, Miss Annie Smith (1934).....	Brookeville, Md.
*Riggs, Clinton L. (1907).....	606 Cathedral St.
Riggs, Henry G. (1937).....	814 Cathedral St.
Riggs, John Beverley (1936).....	Brookeville, Md.
Riggs, Lawrason (1894).....	632 Equitable Building
Riordan, William A. (1938).....	Washington Apts.
Risacher, Rev. John A., S. J. (1934)....	Loyola College, Evergreen
Roach, Erwin R. (1934).....	611 Park Ave.
Robertson, David A. (1936).....	2229 N. Charles St.
Robertson, James A. (1936).....	Archivist, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
Robertson, Mrs. John C. (Edith Harlan Reed) (1938)....	79 Shipwright St., Annapolis, Md.
Robertson, Geo. S. (1921).....	Park Bank Building
Robinson, J. Ben, D. D. S., (1928)....	Medical Arts Bldg.
Robinson, Ralph (1894).....	Maryland Trust Bldg.
Robinson, Ralph J. (1934).....	Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Rodgers, Maurice Falconer (1937)....	505 Orkney Rd.
Rogers, Miss Maria R. (1936).....	Pikesville, Md.
Rogers, Mrs. Wm. F. (1927).....	5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park
Rohrer, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....	2814 Ailsa Ave.
Rose, Douglas H. (1898).....	10 South St.
Rose, R. Contee (1935).....	301 Oakdale Rd.
Rouse, John G. (1928).....	Md. Casualty Co.
Rouzer, E. McClure (1920).....	Calvert Bldg.
Rowe, Miss Georgia M. (1925).....	2321 N. Calvert St.
Rowland, Samuel C. (1923).....	Calvert Bldg.

* Deceased.

Snow, Mrs. Henry (Maud Birnie Cary) (1925)	4824 Roland Avenue
Sollers, Basil (1933)	605 Lennox St.
Solter, George A. (1925)	Court House, City
Soper, Hon. Morris A. (1917)	102 W. 39th St.
Speare, Almus Reed (1923)	Rockville, Md.
Speer, J. Ramsey (1931)	Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.
Spence, Miss Lydia E. (1937)	626 S. Paca St.
Spencer, Miss Eleanor Patterson (1936)	Goucher College
Spilker, Miss Julia E. (1933)	Northway Apts.
Sprigg, James Cresap (1932)	Allston Apts.
Stamp, Miss Adele Hagner (1929)	Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Stanford, John Harwood (1937)	Munsey Bldg.
Stanley, John S. (1936)	First National Bank Bldg.
Stanton, Hon. Robert F. (1937)	853 University Pkwy. W.
Stanton, Mrs. Robert F. (1937)	
Steele, Miss Rosa (1925)	3809 N. Charles St.
Stein, Chas. F. (1905)	S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
Stettinius, Mrs. Wm. C. (1929)	500 Somerset Rd.
Steuart, Lamar Hollyday (1928)	1311 John Street
Steuart, Richard D. (1919)	703 W. University Pkwy.
Steuart, Miss Susan Elliott (1929)	5709 Roland Ave., Roland Park
Stick, Mrs. Gordon M. F. (Anna Howard Fitchett) (1930)	Glen Arm, Maryland.
Stokes, Miss Mary Charlton (1937)	Guilford Manor Apts.
Stoll, Mrs. Conrad (1936)	Brooklyn, Md.
Stork, Wm. B., Lt. U. S. Navy, Ret. (1928)	3923 Canterbury Rd.
Storm, William M. (1926)	Frederick, Md.
Stow, John Carroll (1933)	4001 N. Charles St.
Stran, Mrs. Thomas P. (Caroline S. Bansemer) (1929)	Ambassador Apts.
Straus, Isaac Lobe (1935)	Brooklandville, Md.
Stritegoff, Nelson H. (1937)	700 Northern Parkway
Strong, Gordon (1936)	Sugar Loaf Mountain, Dickerson Sta., Md.
Stuart, Miss Sarah Elizabeth (1915)	Chestertown, Md.
Stump, John B. (1937)	Bel Air, Md.
Sullivan, Mrs. Felix R., Jr. (1922)	1605 Park Ave.
Summers, Clinton (1916)	1 Bedford Place, Guilford
Swain, Robert L., M. D. (1936)	3507 Edgewood Rd.
Swann, Don (1935)	879 Park Ave.
Sweeny, Mrs. Louis F.	2844 N. Calvert St.
Symington, Mrs. Donald (1938)	Darlington, Md.
Symington, John F. (1924)	1407 Philpot St.
Tabler, Dr. H. E. (1926)	Box 2, Hancock, Md.
Taylor, Mrs. Clarence M. (1930)	Linthicum Heights
Thom, Mrs. Mary W. (1919)	Warrington Apts.
Thomas, Mrs. Douglas (Catherine Bowie Clagett) (1925)	2739 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, Mrs. Harvey C. (1914)	Tudor Arms Apts.
Thomas, Mrs. James Walter (1935)	Cumberland, Md.
Thomas, Richard Henry	3448 Gilman Terrace
Thomas, William S. (1915)	211 N. Calvert St.
Thompson, Richard Hardesty (1937)	Maryland Club
Tiffany, Herbert T. (1919)	Severn Apts.
Tilghman, Lt. Col. Harrison (1917)	Foxley Hall, Easton, Md.
Tilghman, J. Donnell (1928)	Easton, Md.
Tilghman, Mrs. William H. (Irma B.) (1934)	Salisbury, Md.
Tipton, L. Wylie (1937)	2350 Eutaw Place

- Tolley, Oscar Kemp (1938).....Corbett, Md.
 Torrence, Robert M. (1933).....110 Edgevale Rd.
 Torrence, Mrs. Robert M. (1934).....110 Edgevale Rd.
 Tracy, Arthur G. (1933).....Hampstead, Md.
 Treide, Henry E. (1922).....4201 St. Paul St.
 Trimble, I. Ridgeway, M.D. (1939).....8 W. Madison St.
 Tubman, Mrs. Samuel A. (1921).....2808 N. Calvert St.
 Tucker, Mrs. Clarence A. (1922).....Sudbrook Park
 Turnbull, Miss Anne Graeme (1919).....1623 Park Ave.
 Turner, Mrs. J. Frank (1926).....Cecil Apartments
 Tyson, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 Valentine, Miss Katherine (1928).....1120 N. Calvert St.
 Van Bibber, Miss Lena Chew (1923)....Preston Apts.
 Van Hollen, Donald B. (1925).....Cedarcroft & Hillen Rds., Cedarcroft
 Veitch, Dr. Fletcher P. (1926)..... }
 Veitch, Mrs. Laura B. (1926)..... } College Park, Md.
 Vest, Dr. Cecil W. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.
 Vickery, Miss Mabel R. (1937).....Earl Court Apts.
 Vickery, Stephen G. (1925).....Earl Court Apts.
 Vincent, John M., Ph. D. (1894).....406 Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
 Von der Horst, Miss Louise (1928).....747 W. North Ave.
 Walker, Henry M. (1933).....2927 N. Calvert St.
 Wallace, Chas. C. (1915).....804 Union Trust Building
 Wallace, Frank T. (1936).....11 E. Saratoga St.
 Walters, Miss Estelle S. (1938).....2819 N. Calvert St.
 Ward, Mrs. Clemson H. (1938).....4511 Roland Ave.
 Ward, Miss Elizabeth (1933).....1514 Park Ave.
 Ward, Mrs. Joseph S. (1936).....14 E. Franklin St.
 Warfield, Edwin, Jr. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
 Warfield, Henry M. (1937).....Timonium, Md.
 Waring, Col. J. M. S. (1933).....277 Park Ave., New York City
 Waters, J. Seymour T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building
 Waters, Miss Mary E. (1916).....Baltimore, Md.
 Watson, Mark Skinner (1938).....1 Merryman Court
 Webb, Miss Celeste (1930).....9 Wendover Rd.
 Webb-Peploe, Mrs. Laura Hammond }
 (1922) } 3927 Canterbury Rd.
 Webber, Charles R. (1920).....B. and O. Building
 Weiskittel, Harry C. (1938).....3022 St. Paul St.
 Weld, Mrs. Charles R. (1937).....119 W. Franklin St.
 Welsh, Mrs. Robert A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
 Wetherall, Wm. G. (1924).....317 W. President St.
 Whedbee, James S. (1927).....Maryland Life Insurance Bldg.
 Wheeler, Elliott (1935)....."Canterbury," Easton, Md.
 Wheeler, Joseph L. (1927).....Enoch Pratt Free Library
 Wheeler, H. Lawrence (1935).....2910 Hollins Ferry Road
 Whitcraft, Franklin P., Jr. (1937).....Lutherville, Md.
 White, Charles Hoover (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
 White, Mrs. George Howard, Jr. (1920) ..Upperville, Va.
 White, Mrs. John Odenheimer (1937) ..Sudbrook Park, Md.
 Whiteley, Mrs. James G. (1931).....223 W. Lanvale St.
 Whitfield, Dr. Theodore M. (1938)....Western Maryland College, Westminster
 Whitham, Lloyd B., M. D. (1923).....Towson, Md.
 Whiting, Geo. A. (1937).....Mercantile Trust Co.
 Whitridge, William (1919).....Garrett Bldg.
 Wickes, Col. Joseph L. (1923)..... }
 } c/o Public Service Commission,
 } Munsey Building
 Wicks, Mrs. Walter (1928)..... }
 Wicks, Walter (1928)..... } ..Brooklandville, Md.
 Wiegand, Henry H. (1923).....4614 Roland Ave.

- Wild, Mrs. Michael B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.
 Wilkinson, A. L., M. D. (1923).....Raspeburg, Baltimore Co., Md.
 Wilkinson, Charles M. (1933).....638 W. North Ave.
 Willard, Daniel (1913).....B. & O. Building
 Willard, Miss Jessie C (1931).....3907 Greenway
 Willard, Samuel L. (1937).....3907 Greenway
 Williams, E. A. (1920).....1430 John St.
 Williams, Miss Elizabeth Chew (1916) ..108 W. 39th St.
 Williams, Mrs. Huntington (Mary }
 Camilla McKim) (1937).....} 620 W. Belvedere Ave.
 Williams, Mrs. N. Winslow.....4112 Greenway
 Williams, Roger B. (1928).....3209 N. Charles St.
 Willson, Mrs. Notley (Mary R. }
 Camp) (1917).....} Rock Hall, Md.
 Wilson, Mrs. John Glover (1937).....325 Tuscany Rd.
 Wilson, Mrs. Marshall (1939).....Hagerstown, Md.
 Wilson, Miss Virginia A. (1926).....Charles & Highfield Rd.
 Winchester, Marshall (1902).....21 W. Chase St.
 Winder, Edward Lloyd (1927).....Easton, Md.
 Winebrenner, David C. (1939).....Frederick, Md.
 Wirgman, Harold F., Lt. Col. U. S. }
 M. C., Ret. (1936).....} Annapolis Club, Annapolis, Md.
 Wood, Frederick Wm. (1926).....}
 Wood, Mrs. Frederick Wm. (1926).. } 2429 Keyworth Ave.
 Worthington, Edward L. (1924).....3504 Clifton Ave.
 Worthington, Ellicott H. (1917).....1531 Bolton St.
 Worthington, Lt. Leland Griffith (1935) ..Berwyn, Md.
 Wright, Philemon K. (1929).....Easton, Md.
 Wright, W. H. DeCoursey (1921).....Monkton, Md.
 Wright, Maj. Wm. Burnett (1936).....806 W. University Pkwy.
 Wroth, Lawrence C. (1909).....John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
 Wroth, Peregrine, Jr., M. D. (1921) ...Hagerstown, Md.
 Wyckoff, Vertrees J. (1937).....13 Thompson Circle, Annapolis, Md.

 Young, Andrew J., Jr. (1916).....Central Savings Bank Bldg.
 Young, Hugh Hampton, M. D. (1934) ..Cold Spring Lane
 Young, Mrs. Norville Finley (1937)....1968 Denune Ave.

 Zimmerman, Louis S. (1939).....Severna Park, Md.
 Zimmermann, Charles W. (1929).....1922 W. Baltimore St.
 Zink, Mrs. George Conrad (1936).....2344 Edmondson Ave.
 Zoller, Mrs. Henry., Jr. (1938).....11 Charlote Place